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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE SCOURGE IS LIFTED

Nothing Left of the Fifty-third Congress but a Bad Name.

IT IS DEAD AND THE COUNTRY IS GLAD

Most of Its Members Retire to Obscurity from Which They Should Not Have Been Called.

THE CLOSING SCENES DEVOID OF INTEREST

Newspaper Correspondents Sing the Doxology in the House Press Gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The scourge is lifted. After the usual expressions of courtesy to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Fifty-third Congress at 12 o'clock to-day adjourned without delay, to become a memory and a disappointment to those who had seen it begin with bright hopes of its ability, its patriotism, and its devotion to the pledges of the party of the majority. It is small praise to the body that it accomplished much more as a local Legislature than many of its predecessors. As a national Legislature it has failed signally. Its industry for undesirable legislation was misdirected, and its failure to appreciate the sentiment of the country has been condemned by the action of the people, who turned the control over to the party that had been the minority for two years.

One of the things to which the House had devoted itself, after the tariff question was out of the way, was the reduction of expenditures. Under the leadership of Mr. Sayers of Texas, a fair and reasonable man, the House Committee on Appropriations planned to keep the expenditures down to something like the estimates when lopped to the lowest figures. But the Senate, full of reckless men, who were about retiring, and with others who have constituted a little clique to put through unworthy and unnecessary personal jobs, raised the total of the appropriations until the whole amount appropriated by the three sessions of the Fifty-third Congress, unfortunately, will reach too close to a billion dollars. This is far in excess of the expectations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and much beyond the prospective income of the Government at the present time. Nothing but the determined stand for economy made by Messrs. Sayers and Dockery of the House Appropriations Committee, with the acknowledged aid of the press of the country, prevented the carrying out of the attempt to force the Government to buy the Blaine lot and the Mahone lot, two pieces of property for which the Government has no use, and it is but fair to Mr. Sayers and Mr. Dockery to say that it was almost entirely owing to their unremitting opposition in the House that defeat overtook a number of other Senatorial propositions and saved to the Government something like $10,000,000 that otherwise would have been appropriated.

The Senate separated with the best of feeling animating members on both sides of the central aisle, which has divided the majority from the minority. In the House there was general good feeling and evident regret at parting of members who had dwelt long enough together to become attached to each other personally. This feeling was marred only by the sullen refusal of the most prominent of all House Republicans to join with his associates in testifying to the ability, fairness, and courtesy displayed by Speaker Crisp in the discharge of his difficult duties. In a smaller man than Mr. Reed this exhibition of ill-temper and resentment might have been a matter of indifference. It hardly can contribute to the general admiration of the man who is probably to be chosen to preside over the next Congress and to challenge the verdict, two years from this time, of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Vice President Stevenson had timed his closing address so accurately that it was exactly noon to-day when he brought his gavel down and announced that the Senate stood adjourned without day. The air of solemnity which ordinarily invests the chamber when the Senate is on the point of completing its labors was entirely lacking because Mr. Voorhees, one of the committee appointed to wait upon the President, had unconsciously perpetrated a joke, and everybody was laughing at it. Five minutes before adjournment Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Sherman, who had just returned from the White House, took a position in the middle aisle and waited for recognition. When it came, Mr. Voorhees, in his most impressive style, announced that the committee had performed the task assigned to it.

"The President," he said, "informed the committee that he had no further communication to make, and tendered his congratulations to Congress on the conclusion of its labors."

Mr. Voorhees hardly had concluded before a roar of laughter shook the chamber. Senators leaned back in their chairs and guffawed and the galleries shouted. Mr. Sherman looked as if he could hardly control himself, but Mr. Voorhees did not move a muscle. It was clear that he did not see the joke which was so apparent to his colleagues, for when he returned to his seat he said something in an undertone to Mr. Gorman, who was making a sorry effort to preserve his dignity. It required several minutes to restore a semblance of order. The laughter was renewed after the gavel fell. Everybody except Mr. Voorhees saw that the President had got in a telling parting fling at the Congress.

Very tame were the proceedings in the last hour of the Senate meeting. Most of the Senators showed the effects of the protracted strain they had been under since Saturday. The members of the conference committees looked like ghosts. Most of them had not had their clothes off in forty-eight hours. Mr. Cockrell, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, resembled a somnambulist more than a watchful Senator. Mr. Brice, another conferree, had lost his carnation boutonnière, and Mr. Allison was evidently suffering for want of rest. Although the approaches to the Senate chamber were crowded, the galleries were not uncomfortably filled. More than the usual number of diplomats was present. There were no floral displays, and the Senators who were about to retire to pri-

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A NEW STATE POLITICAL PARTY

Veterans and Sons of Veterans Combine Because Refused Recognition by State Officials in Albany.

ALBANY, March 4.—There is a movement in progress to form a political party of veterans of the late war and their sons. This grew out of the refusal of State officers to recognize the veterans under the civil service law.

A demand was made on the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of Assembly for all the places under the Superintendent of Public Buildings. This was not only refused, but some of the veterans on the orderly force in the Capitol were dismissed. But few places filled in the State Department by the Republicans, who took possession in January, 1894, are held by veterans.

This new party has been in existence but a month, still its advocates claim that it has found a firm foothold in several of the counties adjoining Albany, as well as in at least one county on Long Island. The form of the application for membership is:

The Veterans and Sons of Veterans' League of Albany County.

I, the undersigned, a ——— veteran [or son of veteran] of the war for the Union, residing at ——— do solemnly pledge myself upon my honor as such, and as a loyal American citizen, that I will at all times and places, and under all circumstances, be a faithful member of this league; that I will observe its constitution, by-laws, rules, and regulations; that I will in all things to the best of my ability, obey its mandates and promote its policies; that I will specially endeavor to advance the rights and promote the interests of the veterans and their sons, without regard to political partisanship, as long as I shall live.

Dated at———

Signed ———

The head of this office-seeking league is Capt. Oscar Smith, formerly a lumber merchant, but latterly a chief clerk in the Secretary of State's office. He has given time and means to the Republican Party, but was turned out of office by Secretary Palmer, because of his adhesion to the Milholland or anti-Platt idea.

Capt. Smith estimates that there are at least 5,000 veterans and sons of veterans in Albany County, and between 300,000 and 400,000 in the entire State.

ONE STUDENT NEARLY KILLED

Serious Result of an Attempt to "Haze" a Freshman at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—There was a serious clash between the freshmen and juniors of the Johns Hopkins University today, which resulted in one student being kicked and trampled into insensibility and many more being cut and bruised more or less seriously.

It is seldom that any hazing is indulged in at Johns Hopkins, except in a mild and inoffensive form, but this morning about twenty of the juniors caught an unsuspecting freshman in the gymnasium and proceeded to initiate him into the mysteries of the "pot social." The victim had been playing the part of a human catapult for some minutes when a crowd of freshmen, who had gotten wind of what was going on, appeared on the scene. They used the shortest and most effective means at hand to rescue their companion.

In the free fight which followed, bloody noses, black eyes, cuts, and bruises were given and received indiscriminately. While the fracas was at its height, some one yelled that one of the freshmen was being killed. Thomas Dudley Williams, son of Dr. P. C. Williams, of this city, had been knocked down, and crushed into insensibility by the mass of humanity which piled upon him. It took ten minutes to revive him; then he was sent home in a critical condition. Those engaged in the set-to are anxiously awaiting the result of the investigation which the Faculty will institute.

THE UNION PACIFIC SWINDLED

Its Checks for Employes' Wages Bought by the Swindlers and the Amounts Skillfully Raised.

DENVER, Col., March 4.—One of the most systematic and ingenious check-raising swindles ever accomplished in America has just been discovered in this city, the victims being the Union Pacific Railway Company, nearly every bank in Denver, and several dry goods and other houses.

The Union Pacific pay car left Omaha early last month on its regular monthly trip to Salt Lake with wages for the company's employes. Closely following the car came a gang of check raisers, and its members left the marks of their skill with acid, ink, and pen in nearly every town where Union Pacific employes live.

The check raisers have netted thousands of dollars by this swindle.

The gang visited the hotels and saloons most frequented by railroad men, where a large portion of the checks had been cashed, and bought them for cash. In value the checks ranged from $10 to $100, but each one was skillfully raised to $110 or more and passed for that amount in banks and stores. In every instance the raised checks were tendered for some small purchase, so that the gang got nearly the entire amount in cash.

GRANT'S LETTER TO A FUTURE PRESIDENT

It Requests that His Grandson Be Appointed a Cadet at West Point.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 4.—J. W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says that some future President of the United States will be greatly astonished some day by the receipt of a letter from Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Mr. Hinkley and Col. Fred Grant were cadets together at West Point, twenty-three years ago. Gen. Grant and his son Fred were both graduates of West Point, and the General was very anxious that his grandson should also be educated at that institution. Before he died, he wrote a personal letter to the man who should be President of the United States at the time when his grandson should reach a suitable age, asking him to appoint the young man to a cadetship at West Point.

This letter is now in Col. Fred Grant's possession.

Lieut. Manley Married.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Lieut. James Harry Manley, United States Navy, and Miss Ellen Cody were married at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms by the Rev. A. C. Ranton, a Methodist evangelist, shortly before midnight Saturday. Lieut. Manley, who is stationed at New-York, came here by appointment to meet his bride so they could have a quiet wedding, as they did not wish their friends to know anything about it until after the ceremony. The bride gave her residence as Ireland.

DROWNED TRYING TO SAVE

Eight Men on the Amsden Rescued by the Suevia.

THE DARING ATTEMPT THAT FAILED

Two Boats that Put Off from Another Vessel Swamped — Two Men in the First Seen to Sink.

Seven days and nights on a slowly-drowning and storm-beaten hulk, two pitiful but unheeded appeals for aid, two valiant attempts at rescue, ending in the drowning of the rescuers, and then, when death was near, a bit of work as heroic as any ever attempted accomplished by the lifeboat of another vessel.

Such are the features in one of those sea tragedies of which the turbulent North Atlantic has been so prolific lately.

Bluff-spoken Capt. Krech of the steamship Suevia tells of the part he and his brave life savers played as if the matter was not worthy of special comment. Those he rescued—and they are as hardy mariners as he—said yesterday that not one Captain in a thousand would have attempted what the Hamburg-American commander and his brave Teutons had successfully accomplished.

This modest sailorman blushed with pleasure on hearing the eulogy, and said, reflectively:

"Well, I lost ten hours," and then added, simply, "but we saved eight lives."

Those the Suevia rescued are one of two shipwrecked crews which were yesterday brought to this port. The Suevia's batch of distressed seamen belonged to the American schooner Mary E. Amsden, which was making a voyage from Calais, Me., her hailing port, to Barbados, lumber laden, when wrecked by the February storms.

The lost schooner belonged to James Murchie & Co. of Calais, which firm has offices at 82 Wall Street. It was there that Capt. Waur was found yesterday. His story is that the Amsden met a heavy gale Feb. 4. The vessel was far out at sea then, and before the little craft could be brought around with head to sea, her decks had been swept clear of everything movable. The deckhouse was wrecked, and its debris carried overboard, the side lights were smashed, and the only boat was destroyed. Then the steering gear became disabled, and, as if the situation was not desperate enough, a dangerous leak was sprung.

The schooner carried a crew of eight, all told. The men were set at work at the pumps, but toil as they might, they could make no headway against the flood. The schooner was lurching so quickly and so heavily in the seas that it was all the men could do to retain hold of the brakes. All provisions except a few hardtack had been destroyed, and the faintness of hunger added to the exhaustion of unceasing labor.

The first three days went by with no sign of abatement of the storm; the weary wretches, who staggered to the pumps to relieve their comrades, went to the dreary task with heads lolling and limbs faint with exhaustion; the ones they had relieved lay like dead men on the deck, too exhausted and disheartened to heed the waves which burst over them at frequent intervals.

The sails, which had been set, went out of the boltropes in a furious gust, and the continued tugging of the shrouds at the chain plates finally weakened the supports of the wildly-swaying masts, and an order was given to cut them away. That was done. It required only a hack at the rigging. The next heavy roll sent the spars over the side.

Another day came and went, and then, as night drifted in, the lights of a steamship tossing through the blackness were sighted to the northward. Flares were burned, the pumps were deserted, and all hands assembled near the rail and watched the lights as only shipwrecked people can. The vessel passed very near, but paid no attention to the appeals for aid. That night the lights of another vessel hove into view from behind the tossing sea line, but that craft also disregarded the signals of distress.

Utterly exhausted, "flayed and frozen foot and hand, sick of heart and soul," the half-famished crew threw away the pumpbrakes, and prayed that some swift death might end their sufferings. The light of another dawn drained from the east, and found the hull lurching over the seas with six feet of water in her hold, and decks nearly awash.

One of the crew staggered to the rail and pointed to the northward. The others followed, and saw a barkentine scudding before the gale under the narrowest bands of storm canvas. Her course brought her near the sea-beaten hulk, and the latter's crew saw that their plight had been observed.

The barkentine, which had been flying before the gale, clewed up her reefed topsail as she drew near, and rounded to under a staysail near the wreck. Her name was made out to be the Saari. There was no need of asking any questions, as the plight of the hulk showed plainly that its crew was in dire peril.

The barkentine lowered a boat with much difficulty, but hardly had the craft pushed off before it was swamped by a wave. Another boat was hastily dropped from its davits, and, made fast by a line which was paid out from the deck, was floated to where the crew of the first boat was struggling in the water.

The second boat was up-ended by a big wave and thrown bottom up upon the sea. The next moment the line parted and the boat disappeared. The two seamen who had manned the first boat were seen to drown. The crew of the second boat probably suffered the same fate.

All day long the barkentine hovered near the wreck, trying, the schooner's men supposed, to pick up the bodies of its own men who had sacrificed their lives in attempting to save the Amsden's imperiled crew. It was seen that the barkentine had only two boats, and both of these had been lost. The schooner had none at all.

The barkentine laid by until nightfall and then disappeared. Other days and nights slipped by, the crew of the Amsden taking no note of them except to wonder why their vessel still kept afloat, and how much longer endurance could last. They had on board a fine bulldog. The animal had witnessed the Saari's effort at rescue in surly silence and had given no sign when the lights of the other ships had been seen.

Sailors are as superstitious as they are friendless, and when at 10 o'clock one night the animal commenced barking frantically and they saw a steamship's light, they believed it an omen of good. It proved to be so. The lights were those of the good ship Suevia, and before midnight the vessel was hove to near the half-foundered hulk.

A most terrific gale was blowing then, and borne upon the wind came a deep-throated inquiry asking if the crew wanted to abandon the wreck. The Captain tried to reply, but the roar of the gale and the swash of waters drowned his weakened voice. Then all joined their voices and shouted back "Yes."

"Can do nothing till morning; will lay by till then," came the trumpet-winged reply.

The steamship took up a position near the wreck, her many passengers spent most of the night in prayers for the safety of the poor beings on the hulk, "and all night from reeling taffrail" the crew shouted words of encouragement and cheer.

Slow-footed dawn came at last, and as soon as it was light, Capt. Krech of the Suevia called for volunteers to man the lifeboat. Almost a hurricane was raging then, but all of the seamen pressed forward and volunteered to go to the rescue. It was seen that the wreck was on the point of dissolution, but one sight of the drenched, shivering, and pale-faced wretches on the hulk made all forget the peril of the undertaking.

Most all of the passengers were on deck when the boat was launched. They gave a mighty cheer as it was swept clear of the ship's side on the crest of a foaming mountain of water. Watching its progress with breathless interest, they saw the boat, piloted by Chief Officer Himbsell, range near the leeward side of the wreck. It was flung skyward one moment and then lost in the hollow of a wave. Then they saw a form leap from the wreck, and, after a minute of breathless suspense, they saw the lifeboat's crew pulling a man on board.

Watching closely, they saw the rescuers untie the line which was made fast around the man's body, and saw it snaking back on board the wreck. Then another sailor plunged into the icy seas, and in the same way was dragged into the lifeboat. And so it went, until only the Captain was left on the hulk. Having no one to tend the line for him, he made it fast to the stump of the mainmast, and, bidding farewell to his faithful dog, took the fearful plunge. Fortunately, a wave swept him to the gunwales of the lifeboat, where strong arms lifted him from the water.

The dog plunged after his master, and came whimpering to the already overladen boat. Suddenl he turned back, and the last seen of him he was pawing the side of the wreck, unable to bet back on board.

Two oars were broken in the effort to regain the Suevia, and, crippled by their loss, the lifeboat's crew had all they could do to get alongside.

The Amsden's crew had to be aided on board. Nothing but the excitement of the rescue had carried them through, and when it was all over none of them could stand. The passengers swarmed around them and some of the women kissed the poor sufferers who had been so heroically saved.

"We had small hopes," quoth Capt. Waur yesterday, "that the Suevia would attempt to rescue us. Not one Captain in a thousand would have made the effort in the hurricane that was then blowing."

And Capt. Krech merely smiled when he heard the comment.

The names of those rescued are Capt. P. J. Waur, First Mate W. M. Clinton, Second Mate Robert Hinds, Cook Henry Shaw, and Seamen Ole Olsen, Harry Jonson, Harry Jensen, and Harry Olsen. The shipwrecked men are loud in their praises of the hospitality of Capt. Krech and the crew of the Suevia.

The Mary E. Amsden was of 325 tons net register and was built in 1865 at Portsmouth, N. H. Capt. Waur did not know whether she was insured or not.

The Anchor Line steamer Anchoria, from Glasgow and Moville, Capt. Young, also brought into port a distressed crew. The day after leaving Moville the Anchoria sighted a brigantine flying signals of distress. She bore down on her, and found her to be the Confederate, of St. John's, N. F., with a cargo of fish oil, from St. John's for Bristol, England. Her people reported that there was five feet of water in the hold; that she was leaking more than the pumps could control, and the provisions and water were nearly exhausted. Capt. Young of the Anchoria at once ordered a boat lowered, and had the unfortunate crew brought on board his steamer. The names of the rescued men are M. Allen, master; John Davis, first mate; Patrick Rhynes, boatswain; Charles Dickinson, cook; James Carroll, John Fallow, Reginald Mitchell, Joseph Smith, and John Wiseman, seamen.

Many other notes from the sea were brought by incoming vessels. The White Star freighter Bovic met on Feb. 23, at 1 P. M., a four-masted steamship with a bark in tow. It was impossible to identify either. The vessels were met in latitude 51°, longitude 11°.

Capt. Dauphney of the brig Ventura, from Liverpool, reports having sighted the derelict schooner Maggie Dalling of Philadelphia Feb. 24. The locality is given as latitude 23°, longitude 73°.

The ship Avoca, from Calcutta, fell in with the schooner W. C. Wickham on Feb. 23. The latter had lost her deck load, jibboom, boats, and some of her sails. The vessel was sighted in latitude 34 degrees 15 minutes north, longitude 70 degrees 14 minutes west.

C. OLIVER ISELIN HAS THE GRIP

Kept in His Room at the Brunswick, but Expects to be Out Soon.

C. Oliver Iselin, who, with E. D. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt, is having built the yacht that is to defend the America's Cup, is lying ill with the grip at the Hotel Brunswick. Mr. Iselin went to the Brunswick Feb. 27, and since then has not left his room.

While his physician does not fear a serious result, he will not yet allow Mr. Iselin out of bed. Last night Mr. Iselin was very much better.

It is a queer coincidence that Mr. Iselin, who is to manage the new cup defender, and "Nat" Herreshoff, the designer and builder of the boat, should both be ill at the same time. Mr. Herreshoff is quite ill at Bristol, R. I.

An Old Man Found Starving.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 4.—James Jeffrey, sixty-eight years old, was found last night in a starving condition at his home, 873 Montgomery Street. He is a gardener, and keeps several dogs. For two days he had not been seen, and last night the whining of the animals attracted the attention of passers-by. Jeffrey was removed to the City Hospital, and as the dogs were all valuable, they were provided for.

Had Deeds for Brooklyn Lots.

WESTMINSTER, Md., March 4.—Malachi Buckley, an old soldier, died in this city to-day. He served during the war in Company D of the famous New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment. Deeds for eight lots of ground on Prospect Avenue and Hemlock Street, Brooklyn, were found among his effects. As far as known he leaves no relatives.

Anton Seidl Improving.

Herr Anton Seidl, the distinguished musical director, was said at his home, 38 East Sixty-second Street, last night, to be improving. It was stated positively that Herr Seidl is entirely out of danger. He will not be able, though, to leave his house for some time.

A GREAT CANAL PROJECT

To Connect the Big Lakes with th Atlantic by Water.

A SWEEPING CHARTER PROVIDED FOR

The Organization of a Company with a Capital of $150,000,000, with Full Control of Waterways.

ALBANY, March 4.—To connect the great lakes of the Northwest with the Atlantic Ocean by water is the latest scheme proposed before the Legislature. The bill for that purpose was introduced in the Assembly this evening by J. N. Stewart of Westchester. It is the same bill for the construction of a mammoth ship canal that appeared in Congress on Feb. 1, with Senator William B. Allison of Iowa and Representatives John Dalziel of Pittsburg as its sponsors in the respective houses. The project is to be carried out by private capital, and the company thus brought into existence is allowed to issue capital stock to the amount of $150,000,000.

The company by the bill is empowered to lay out, construct, maintain, and operate a canal from some point near the head of tide water navigation on the Hudson River to a point on Lake Champlain; also, a canal from some point near the head of Lake St. Francis to a point on the St. Lawrence River, above the "Long Sault" Rapids; also, a canal from a point near Lewiston, on the Niagara River, to a point above the Niagara Falls, of such dimensions as to construct navigable channels of at least twenty feet in navigable depth, between the above-mentioned terminal points, and so that the said channels so constructed shall be of sufficient dimensions to admit of two of the largest vessels drawing twenty feet each passing one another in the channels at full speed.

The company is also authorized to take and use, during the construction and operation of the canals, water from the rivers, lakes, brooks, streams, water courses, reservoirs, and other water supply sufficient to maintain a current of three miles an hour, without injury or impairment to the water supply of any canal operated by the State of New-York.

The main purpose of the bill, stripped of all technical language, is to discharge the waters of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River, and Lake Champlain into the Hudson River, not alone for the purpose of a ship canal, but to supply the towns and villages along the valley of the Hudson with a pure, wholesome, and inexhaustible water supply. In the language of the bill, the company is empowered to discharge into Lake Champlain water brought from the St. Lawrence River; discharge into the Hudson River water brought from Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River; control and regulate the fluctuations of the lakes and rivers; control and regulate the flood waters of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, diverting or impounding them, as may be necessary; divert or alter, either temporarily or permanently, the course of any river, stream, creek, brook, or water course, where the same is necessary to the making, maintaining, and operating the said canals and works hereby authorized.

Under this charter the company can construct, acquire, and operate telegraph and telephone lines; widen and deepen the locks on the Champlain and Hudson Canal, construct not more than ten locks between the Hudson River and Lake Erie; to admit vessels 500 feet long, 60 feet wide and 26 feet deep; file its plans with the Governor, who shall appoint a board of five persons to examine and report upon them, and fix the rate of toll. Ten per cent. of the capital stock is to be paid in within five years after the passage of the act, and the canal must be completed within ten years, else the charter shall lapse.

The incorporators are Luther Allen, President of the Globe Ship Building Company, Cleveland; James Andrews, (Capt. Eades's old partner,) Pittsburg; Samuel W. Allerton, Chicago; John Bogart, William B. Dean, St. Paul; T. Fisher, Chicago; Chauncey N. Dutton, New-York City; G. G. Hartley, President Rapid-Transit Company, Duluth; T. W. Hugo, President Chamber of Commerce, Duluth; L. R. Hurd, manager Daisy Milling Company, Superior; T. C. Keefer, ex-President American Society of Civil Engineers; P. H. Kelly, St. Paul, Minn.; Gustav Lindenthal, Chief Engineer North River Bridge Company; Luther Mendenhall, President First National Bank, Duluth; H. B. Slaven, New-York City; George H. Stover, New-York City; Thomas A. McIntyre, New-York City; F. L. Vance, Milwaukee, R. J. Wemyss, West Superior; Smith M. Weed, O. D. Witherell, President Globe National Bank, Chicago; H. G. Burleigh, and Daniel H. Burnham.

In conversation with the correspondent of The New-York Times this evening, Prof. Dutton, the well-known mechanical engineer, who has worked out this problem, said:

"Once constructed, there can be no doubt as to the success of this canal. The through freight eastbound from Chicago aggregates 100,000,000 tons by water, and 50,000,000 tons by rail. Between the Hudson River and Lake Erie only seventy-five miles of canal need be built, principally the cut from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River, through a mass of glacial drift that would prove to be the most expensive kind of work. You see from Lake Erie to the Hudson is all down hill. The altitude of Lake Erie is 572 9-10 feet; Lake Ontario, 246 6-10 feet; the St. Lawrence River, 43 feet fall between Lake Erie and the Long Sault Rapids; Lake Champlain, from 96 to 101 feet. The bottom of the canal will be 300 feet, or 50 feet more channel width than the United States Government is giving us between Coxsackie and Troy."

State Engineer Campbell Adams, while refusing to commit himself as to the feasibility or practicability of such a canal, speaks highly of its originator. He did say that if a canal were to be constructed, it should be built on the lines laid down in the bill.

Certain it is that from a military standpoint, the existence of such a waterway would be of untold value to this Government.

THE POLICE BILLS WILL PASS.

They Will Be Reported Favorably by the Special Committee.

ALBANY, March 4.—Senator Lexow's special police-investgating committee will come together to-morrow and decide to report the three New-York Police bills—the Bi-Partisan, the Reorganization, and the Pension bills. Senator Lexow informed the correspondent of The New-York Times this evening that all three would be favorably reported, and would pass both houses. Speaker Fish declared that they would pass the House in the same shape as they went through the Senate. This would indicate that Senator Platt has concluded, as The New-York Times has foreshadowed, to abandon New-York City and look after his affairs in the State.

Field Marshal Lou Payn put a new color on the local situation in New-York this evening. "Has it ever struck you," he observed, "that in time Mr. Platt will have in the City of New-York a greater following than he ever had? For this reason every man looking for a job in New-York City is to-day howling against Platt and for the people who have the distribution of the pap. For every man who obtains an office there will be twenty-five disappointed candidates. The man who gets the office will naturally stand by the man who gave it to him, the twenty-five disappointed fellows will naturally look for revenge, and flock to Platt as their one consolation. The tide is all running toward the patronage dam now. But wait till that dam breaks."

In spite of Gov. Morton's warning, there are Republicans in the City of Troy and on the floor of the Assembly, who are of the opinion that the Troy Police bill, which contains as many objections as the West Troy bill which he signed with reluctance the other day, should be dragged from the House Cities Committee, passed, and sent to the Governor, where a veto certainly awaits it.

MR. BURT WILL BE CONFIRMED.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus Decides to Yield to Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, March 4.—From the developments at the caucus of the Republican Senators this evening, it would seem as if Gov. Morton had taken some of the would-be independent gentlemen of the upper house and shaken them into line upon the question of confirming Col. Silas W. Burt, who was nominated three weeks ago as the minority member of the Civil Service Commission.

Last Tuesday it was known that eight Republican Senators were out-spokenly opposed to the confirmation of Col. Burt, and then it was learned that Gov. Morton was just as much determined that the confirmation should be made. A caucus was to have been held early last week, but it was adjourned to Thursday night, and then over until to-night. An intimation was taken to the Executive Chamber that the nomination should be withdrawn. The Governor failed to heed this advice, and the rampageous Republican Senators feared to defeat it. So to-night the Republicans went solemnly into caucus.

There were fourteen of them, Senator Smelzer of Schuyler presiding. The absentees were Owens, Reynolds, and Wolfert of Kings, Coggeshall of Oneida, and Persons of Erie. According to general reports no opposition developed against Col. Burt, and the caucus concluded unanimously to report it, which will be done to-morrow.

THE ASSEMBLY EXPRESSES JOY

A Resolution Passed Congratulating the Country Upon Its Release from the Menace of the Last Congress.

ALBANY, March 4.—In the Assembly to-night, just after Speaker Fish had declared a measure passed, Mr. Hennessy arose, holding aloft a small piece of paper.

"A privileged resolution, Mr. Speaker," he cried.

A page rushed toward the Clerk's desk, placed the paper before the Clerk, and this is what the Clerk read:

"Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Legislature of the State of New-York congratulates the people of the United States upon their release from the menace to public progress and general prosperity which existed while the Fifty-third Congress had the power to make laws for the Nation."

Quick as a flash, as soon as the Clerk finished reading, and while Mr. Foley was yelling "I object!" Speaker Fish put the question on the adoption of the resolution, and declared it adopted.

Mr. Foley ran down the aisle as the Speaker made the decision, and, stopping in front of the stenographer's desk, cried:

"This is an outrage, Mr. Speaker. I would like to have my rights respected on the floor of this House, and I will. I give you due notice, Sir, that you will have to obey the rules of this body. It is an outrage. I objected to the introduction of this resolution, and I protest against the Chair's decision. I have never, since I have been upon the floor of this House, seen such action as this. I will—"

"The Clerk will proceed," said the Speaker, and Mr. Foley's voice was drowned by that of the Clerk reading a bill on its final passage.

THE PRESIDENT TO GO DUCK HUNTING

He May Leave Washington To-day on the Steamer Violet.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President is going to North Carolina on the lighthouse tender Violet, with Secretary Carlisle and a few friends, and may start to-morrow.

He has made no announcement of the hour of his departure, but the Violet has reached the wharf here, and there is nothing to keep the President in Washington.

The Violet is coaled and provisioned, and, as the ducking season has almost reached its end, it is believed that the President will get away as quickly as possible.

Were Their Oaths False Ones?

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., March 4.—The trouble in the New-Brighton public school district which grew out of the defalcation by the School Collector cropped out again to-day, when John J. Travers, John Seaton, and John J. Santry were summoned before the Grand Jury to answer to charges of perjury.

Some months ago charges against the Trustees were laid before the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with a petition for their removal. A sworn answer was put in by the Trustees, and the charges were dismissed. It is alleged that the Trustees in their answer to the State Superintendent swore falsely.

Thomas Carter's Father-in-Law Weds.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 4.—Hugh T. Galen, a millionaire mine owner and politician of Helena, and Miss Laura B. Tague, a school teacher, were secretly married Jan. 6. Mr. Galen is the father-in-law of Thomas Carter, who conducted ex-President Harrison's campaign, and who is one of the Senator's recently elected by the Montana Legislature. Galen is sixty years old and his bride is thirty.

Flatlands Officials Arrested.

Joseph S. Schenck, Town Clerk; John T. Ford, Justice of the Peace, and Frederick Lunken, the defaulting Tax Collector of the Town of Faltlands, have been indicted on a charge of bribery. They were arrested and arraigned before Judge Moore in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday. They pleade not guilty and were admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000 each.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices were appointed to-day, as follows: T. J. Buffun, Colden; Mrs. M. W. Tuthill, North Chemung.

NOW A FRENCH COUNTESS

Wedding of Miss Anna Gould to Count de Castellane.

MARRIED BY ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN

A Civil Ceremony by Justice Andrews —The Gould Mansion Lavishly Decorated with Flowers.

QUIET TRIP TO LYNDHURST.

Gowns of the Bride and Her Maids—Rare Gifts from Friends—Feasts for Poor Children.

"By the authority committed in me, I pronounce you man and wife."

So spake Archbishop Corrigan yesterday to Miss Anna Gould, second daughter of the late Jay Gould of this city, and to Count Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane, eldest son of the Marquis de Castellane of the Province of Touraine, France.

I looked at my watch as these words were spoken—words which make another American girl a woman of title—and noted the time. It was precisely seventeen minutes to 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

For some reason or other, all people love weddings, and particularly international weddings. On such occasions churches are filled to overflowing, and residences are examined from the outside by curious eyes. The Castellane-Gould wedding was no exception to the rule, as even the casual observer might have noted had he, during the past three weeks, peeped into that mirror of the public mind—the newspaper. There, too often sadly distorted, were to be found evidences of that interest which culminated yesterday afternoon.

As George Eliot remarked, since all things must have a beginning, when we are in doubt, let us adopt the fashion of childhood and "make believe a beginning." Why not make believe, then, that you and I have alighted from our cab at the awning stretched from the massive front doors of the residence to the curb. We take our check from the footman and tuck it away carefully, wondering if, after all our care, we won't forget where we placed it. We pass under this canopy, over the carpet, ascend the stairs, and stand at the doors. They are thrown open. We enter. "Your names, gentlemen," says a man, courteously, as he looks over a typewritten list of names. We pause. It takes us aback. Is it not strange how we forget even our own names when we are shy and startled? We give them; but before there is need of consulting the list a gentleman—a friend of Mr. Gould—recognizes us, and we are admitted.

Just here let me state that there were not a few persons who were so startled by this unexpected question that they not only forgot their own names, but those they did remember were not on the typewriter list, and, unfortunately for them, their smiling, and hopeful faces were not recognized, but Sergt. Detective McCluskey politely suggested that the house they intended to call at was on the other side of the park.

Why tell of the care, the thoughtfulness, the industry that has been expended in gathering for 500 miles about smilax, palm foliage, asparagus plumose, maiden-hair, and 35,000 glorious flowers to add the beauty of color to the background of green? Let us pass over all these details.

"This way, Sir," directs a servant on the first landing, and we pass into the gentlemen's room to check our hats and coats.

"This way, Madame," repeats the servant, and, casting a glance backward, we observe that a lady passes the open door of the library and enters a room at the front of the house, where prettily-capped and aproned maids relieve her of her wraps.

In the hallway stand John C. Furman, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and William Cutting, pulling on and fastening their white gloves, preparatory to descending the stairs. Behind them is the entrance to the library, which even at this early hour, 11:30 o'clock, is thronged with ladies looking at the bride's presents. What a chatter to be sure! But it is pleasant, for it is human. Indeed, the sight of such rare and costly gems, such grand and gorgeous gifts, is apt to loosen the hinges of the tongue and set it flapping with ejaculations, such as "How beautiful! Isn't this just too lovely?" "Oh, see these pearls!" "Isn't this superb?" Why not admire? We sneer more nowadays, more than we pray?

We pass down the stairs to the right. Up comes Mrs. Paran Stevens praising the beauties of the decorations; behind is Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, behind her Mrs. Henry Clews, followed by her daughter, whose sister she might best be taken for.

The Archbishop Arrives.

There is a stir, a bustle, a movement among the guests at the foot of the stairs. "His Grace the Archbishop," is whispered from lip to lip. Why is it we fall back a century or two in our mental poise and think of the days when the arrival of a Prince of the Church, a Mazarin, Richelieu, or De Retz, entering a salon, created a stir? Bah! we are dogs of a different day. Still, we love the old tricks, in spite of our republicanism. Purple gowns, coronets, and the gewgaws of the herald's office are not distasteful to us when we are off our office stool.

"His Grace has arrived!" Good! We hear the first note of the wedding.

Under the floral ropes leading into the music room we pass, and glance above us. These ropes have ingeniously multiplied, and we find ourselves under a canopy leading to the place where the ceremony is to be performed. This floral canopy, to all intents and purposes, makes a bower which, being in a naming mood, I might call the Bride's Walk. On either side of it are placed at regular intervals pots of seemingly flowering La France roses, save no bush ever flowered at one time so abundantly; and these, serving as posts, hold broad sashes of white ribbons doing the time-honored service of rails.

These rooms, the East Indian and music, should be described, for they are truly beautiful; but why not, remembering the materials employed, picture the walls paneled with green foliage, lightened by lilies of the valley, and white roses?

A Canopy of Imperial Purple Velvet.

At the end of the Bride's Walk stands the dais, placed in front of the pier glass at the western extremity of the house, on the Fifth Avenue end. It is slightly elevated

from the floor, about six inches. Above it is a canopy of imperial purple velvet, completely covering the mirror, heavily embroidered in an antique or arabesque pattern, giving to the room in harmony of design an ecclesiastical effect. Here the ceremony is to take place.

In passing through the room, adorned with paintings by Henner, Daubigny, Corot, Jules Dupré, Grison, Jean Aubert, Fromentin, Fortuny, F. Zein, and others, surrounded by panels of flowers, I came across "The Marriage Procession," by F. H. Kaemmerer, which caused me to think of the vast changes years bring about in fashions. "How different from the times of the Empire," whispers my friend, "are our dull, mercantile days! The bride's dress to-day is heavy ivory satin, trimmed with point d'Angleterre lace. The skirt fits very tight over the hips, and flares out at the bottom, while the train is three yards in length. Look at this bride; she has no train at all." Fortunately, my friend's remarks were interrupted, for where is Greek more difficult to cope with than one who prattles about that sublime mystery, a feminine costume?

Plainly, there was a manifestly-ambitious throng—ambitious to secure the vantage places, for, even in spite of the care Mr. and Mrs. Gould had exercised to invite only such a limited company that there would be no crowding, there was scarce insufficient space. But, looking about me, I noticed that Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. George De Forest, Creighton Webb, and Isaac Iselin had secured good places.

Mrs. Gould Attended by Her Daughters.

By admirable foresight, Mrs. George J. Gould, beautifully gowned, stood at the entrance to the alcove with her little daughters, Marjorie and Vivien, beside her. Next to her stood the Marquise de Castellane, wearing a gown of royal purple velvet, and near them members of the family. Edwin Gould stood with his brother, Frank Gould, to the left of the dais, while Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, the Count Zaorma, the Prince and Princess Ruspoli, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Miss Cameron stood near by.

In the northwest corner of the room the Archbishop stood, attended by the Rev. Father James N. Connolly, his secretary, chatting with friends. Presently word was passed to him that the bridal party was forming in the library, and the Rev. Father Connolly placed over the Archbishop's purple robe and chasuble, the customary short purple cape. Father Connolly wore the black cassock.

Looking across the hall into the reception room opposite I saw the bridegroom, Count Paul Ernest Poniface de Castellane, standing with his brother, Count Jean. The young men, both blonde and blue-eyed, looked more like young Englishmen of Saxon blood than Frenchmen. A goodly-looking young fellow is Count Paul, who is affectionately called "Boney" by his brother and familiars. Supple, well-built, broad-shouldered, he cannot be said to have been unfavored by nature or frowned on by fortune.

Magic Music from "Lohengrin."

Just as my mind was taking an aereal flight into the realm of the predestined, oblivious of the hum of many voices about me, raised in the discussion of the merits of Réjane and of the dullness of Lent, a rare soprano voice, clear, beautiful, singing "Elsa's Dream," from "Lohengrin," reached me. The magic of Mme. Rosa Sucher's voice had driven away every thought of Réjane, fashion, and the "silver-spooned" mortals of this nether world. How delicious were its rich, warm tones, melting the hardness within and subjugating the little internal devil which sneaks up from the caverns of our lower nature when tempted to do so by purely worldly surroundings.

The music we had been hearing amid our clatter and vagrant thoughts was a part of the admirable programme arranged by A. Morris Bagley. Handel's "Largo" had been given by orchestra and organ followed by "In Spring," by Geig—but the voice—Ah, there, that called us off from labor to refreshment. Mme. Sucher, the great contralto of the German Opera Company stood in the hall at the foot of the stairs while she sang, accompanied by the string orchestra of twenty pieces, led by Victor Herbert. When the last note had died away, the organ, played by W. F. Pecher, organist of the cathedral, pealed forth with the Wedding March from "Lohengrin."

From where I stood I saw the bridal party descend the broad, flower-paneled staircase. It passed into ribboned aisle beneath the floral canopy and approached the Archbishop in the following order: First came the ushers, two by two; Prince Giovanni Drago, Howard Gould, Charles Raoul-Duval, and Mr. Brockholst Cutting. Ten paces behind followed the bridesmaids, Miss Helen M. Gould, Miss Catherine Cameron, Miss Beatrice Richardson, and Miss Adelaide Montgomery. Ten paces behind the bridesmaids came George Jay Gould with his sister, the bride, Miss Anna Gould, her face indicating nervousness. A shy, modest, and retiring girl is the bride, absolutely devoid of that air of bravado so common among young girls in New-York drawing rooms, which at once cheats them of the greatest charm of feminine attractiveness and renders them in outward appearance too often brazen. Strictly reared in a family where family affection is unusually strong, and where deference to the opinions of its other members invariably controls the action of each member, the moment was trying, even though it promised happiness. Behind her came her little nephews, Masters Kingdon and Jay, aged, respectively, six and seven years, carrying her train.

At the altar, or, more properly speaking, at the dais, the bridal party separated, grouping to the right and left, while the bride was received by Count Paul, the expectant bridegroom, attended by his brother, Count Jean. Mr. Gould stepped back two paces, and the young couple stood in the presence of him who was about to make them man and wife.

Almost everybody is familiar with the strict, unalterable rules of the Church of Rome, and, further, that the ceremony when both the candidates for marriage are Roman Catholics is radically different than when one is a Protestant. The bride being a Presbyterian, the ceremony was necessarily reduced to its briefest limitations.

Kindly Words from the Archbishop.

The Archbishop, when all was still, addressed the candidates in a low, sweet voice, which was scarcely audible twenty feet away from the dais. He stood holding his mitre in his right hand, and addressed himself alternately to the bride and the bridegroom. He called their attention to the ruling influence of Providence and its inscrutable designs, reminding them that in all things was worked the will of God. He referred to the fact that the Count had come to her from a land to which she was a stranger, and to which he was about to take her, inferring that it was the will of Heaven that it should be so.

"This is not an hour of exultation, but of exhortation," he said, and wished to remind them that wealth and position and power have their privileges, but are freighted as well with obligations. If it were the will of Providence that they had been brought together, it was also the will of Providence that some good should arise therefrom.

"You, Count," he continued, "have seen the people, witnessed the manners and learned the customs of a republican people in a new world. And you," he said, turning to the bride, "will learn the manners and customs of the Old World, blessed with the advantages of wealth and position. See to it that only good arises."

The Archbishop then said: "You, Count, have told me that your family treasure the fact that in your veins courses the same blood that once flowed in the veins of St. Boniface."

The Archbishop then related the incident of Pope Gregory I. having seen in the slave market of Rome young men whose blonde hair, blue eyes, and clear complexion had attracted his attention, and how, upon inquiring who the strangers were, he was told they were Angles. "Not Angles, but angels," Gregory replied. And thus, becoming interested in the Angles, a then almost unknown people, he sent missionaries to their country, which is the England of to-day.

During the time of Gregory II., said the Archbishop, an English monk penetrated the forests of Germany, where the people worshipped trees and their own gods. To them the monk said: "How can you believe in gods whom you fell with your axes?" The barbarians finally accepted Christianity, and the work of the monk Winifred having come to the attention of the Pope, he sent for him. Winifred was tall, blonde, blue-eyed, of clear complexion. Struck by his appearance, Pope Gregory said: "You shall be called Bonny face." With the blood of St. Boniface in his veins, the Archbishop suggested, the Count should remember the deeds of the Saint.

Made Man and Wife.

After this address, which lasted about seven minutes, Archbishop Corrigan said, addressing Count Castellane:

"Paul Ernest Boniface, wilt thou take Anna here present for your lawful wife?"

In a fine, clear, manly voice the Count replied: "I will."

Then turning to the bride the Archbishop said:

"Anna, wilt thou take Paul Ernest here present to be thy lawful husband?"

Clearly and distinctly the bride answered: "I will."

In a strong, steady voice the bridegroom repeated after the Archbishop these words:

"I, Paul Ernest Boniface, take thee, Anna, to be my lawful wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer or for poorer, in sickness and in health, till death do us part."

The bride repeated the same words. Count Jean then handed the ring to the bridegroom, and the bride handed her bouquet to her first bridesmaid, Miss Helen M. Gould.

Count Paul then placed the ring on the third finger of the left hand of the bride, saying: "With this ring I thee wed, and I plight with thee my troth."

Then spoke the Archbishop, saying: "By the authority committed in me, I pronounce you man and wife."

Again, the full notes of the organ, accompanied by the orchestra, swelled through the rooms, playing Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the Archbishop vacated the dais to the young and smiling married couple, who received the congratulations of their friends and the embraces of their relatives.

What moment in a bride's life can be happier than this? The ordeal of the ceremony concluded, admiring friends and affectionate relatives, with smiling faces and hearty grip of the hands, extend to them every expression of felicity which the tongue can express.

Half an hour later the dining room doors were thrown open, and eighteen small and prettily-decorated tables were placed about the rooms. In the dining room was placed the bride's table, fashioned in the shape of a fleur-de-lis, ornamented with orchids and brightened with tiny bulbs of electric lights. The service was of gold. About the table the bridal party gathered. A jolly, merry party it was; the weighty responsibilities of the ceremony had been successfully assumed, and now ushers and bridesmaids surendered themselves entirely to the enjoyment of a delicious breakfast served by Louis Sherry, and to laughter which freshens and stimulates better than wine. During the breakfast the orchestra, removed to the gallery of the third floor, discoursed a series of attractive musical numbers.

Civil Marriage by Justice Andrews.

After the breakfast many of the guests left the house, and at 3:30 o'clock occurred an event not anticipated but by a few present.

George Jay Gould, upon whom the responsibilities of the family rest as its head, had decided to have a civil marriage. And so, when Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court conducted the ceremony prescribed for a civil marriage there were a few taken by surprise. The ceremony was conducted in the East India Room in the immediate presence of the family, bridal party, and a few intimate friends.

At 4 o'clock the newly-married couple left the house, and thus brought to a close a wedding of international interest which had been favored by all the conditions essential to a bright and brilliant occasion; thus adding one more luminous page to the social annals of this great metropolis.

Long life and happiness to Count Paul and the Countess de Castellane.

MAURICE M. MINTON.

GUESTS AT THE BREAKFAST.

The Bride's Table in the Form of a Fleur de Lis.

The wedding breakfast was served at small tables, in the dining room, after the marriage ceremony. The menu was as follows, the cards having the letters, "G. de C." beneath a gold crown:

Essence de Gibier.
Les Hors d'Oeuvres et Canapee.
Les Oeufs Brouillés aux Truffes.
Eperlans à la Valois.
Cotelettes d'Agneau du Printemps à la Messena.
Poussins en Cocotte à la Lyonnaise.
Asperge Nouvelle à la Vinaigrette.
Glacé d'Abricots en Orchids.
Petits Fours Bonbons.
Fraisers.
Café.

The bride's table, at which were seated the bridal party of ten, was in the form of a fleur de lis, richly colored with cream-colored satin, hung with cream satin valance, with gold appliqué. The fleur de lis was prone on its side, and the open space between the bulb and petals was filled with mauve orchids, edged with Farleyance fern, and beneath and shining through the mass of flowers were small electric lights of one candle power each.

On the centre of the large part of the fleur de lis, or the spear head, was a heart of white orchids, edged with fern, and pierced with a glit arrow tied with a butterfly bow of delicate cream-colored ribbon and caught in the ribbon was a spray of orchids; through all shone tiny electric lights. The bar across the fleur de lis was also of orchids with reflecting electric lights. The service used at this table was of gold

The other guests were served at eighteen smaller round tables, eight at a table, and each table had a silver bowl filled with mauve orchids in the centre. Each waiter wore a white rosette in his buttonhole, and white gloves.

The wedding cake boxes were of gold, heart-shaped, with a coronet in raised gold with "G. de C." engraved under it, on the top of the box, which is incased in a mauve-colored satin case, lined with white satin, on the top of which was a hand-painted crest of the Count de Castellane.

In addition to the immediate relatives of the bride there were present at the ceremony and breakfast about eighty intimate friends of the bride and family, among whom were Sir Roderick and the Misses Cameron, Duncan Cameron, Rorrie Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Miss Turnure, Miss Mary Turnure, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Archibald, Cornelius Bailey, Frederick C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harriman, Mrs. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Galloway, Col. and Mrs. F. K. Hain, John C. Furman, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas T. Eckert, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, J. W. Shackford, Dr. and Mrs. John P. Munn.

Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mr. Daniel S. Miller, Prince and Princess Ruspoli, Mrs. Paran Stevens, J. W. Ritchie, Charles Raoul Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Isaac Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Northrup, Mrs. N. B. Noyes, Miss Pomeroy, J. C. Beresford, Dwight C. Harris, William A. Hamilton, Admiral and Mrs. Erben, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Dickerson, Perry Belmont, William Cutting, Jr., Miss Maud Bacon, William Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson.

Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mr. Barry, P. F. Collier, Miss Brogden, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Ward, Count Zoorms, Mrs. Emma Louise Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry, M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador; Count Hadik, the Marquis Imperial, Chancellor and Mrs. MacCracken, J. J. Harrison, A. Morris Bagby, Charles A. Baldwin, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. William Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mr. H. Madison Jones, Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, Count and Countess Lugier-Villars, Count and Countess de Montsanlenin, Miss Northrup, Miss Terry, Mrs. Cutting, Count Talleyrand Perigord, Prince Lubecki, William Burden, Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Miss Paden, Mr. and Mrs. John Bloodgood, Jr., Prince Lowenstein, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. G. Creighton Webb, Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes.

THE MUSIC AT THE WEDDING.

Elaborate Programme Arranged by A. Morris Bagby—Solos by Mme. Sucher.

The musical programme for the wedding was arranged by A. Morris Bagby for an orchestra of twenty string pieces, conducted by Victor Herbert, and an organ played by W. F. Pecher, organist at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

When the bridal party was assembling in the library on the second floor, the following numbers were given:

"Largo".....Handel
By orchestra and organ.
"In Spring".....Greig
By orchestra.
"Elsa's Dream, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Mme. Rosa Sucher of the Metropolitan Opera House, accompanied by orchestra.
"Bridal March" from "Lohengrin"..... Wagner
By orchestra and organ.

During the marriage service Gounod's "Ave Maria" was sung by Mme. Sucher, accompanied by organ, harp, and violin, and the "Maiden's Song" from Reinicks's "Manfred" was given by the orchestra. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was rendered by orchestra and organ.

Mme. Rosa Sucher stood at the foot of the grand staircase, where near by, screened from view by palms and ferns, the orchestra was stationed. After the service, the orchestra was removed to the spacious gallery on the third floor, where it rendered the following programme:

Intermezzo—"Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Intermezzo—"Cavalleria Rusticana"....Mascagni
Nocturne from "Midsummer's Dream".....Mendelssohn
Quartet—"Rigoletto".....Verdi
Waltz from "Prince Ananias"....Herbert
Albumblatt.....Wagner
Hungarian Dances.....Brahm
Adagietto—"L'Arlesienne".....Bizet
"Evening Song".....Schumann
"March of the Marionettes".....Gounod
Ballet music from "Faust".....Gounod
Suite—"Coppelia".....Delibes

Mme. Sucher's clear soprano voice was much admired.

BRIDE'S AND BRIDESMAIDS' GOWNS

Mrs. George J. Gould Wears Canary Faille and Mrs. Kingdon Silk.

Miss Gould's bridal gown was of heavy ivory satin, tastefully trimmed with Point d'Angleterre lace twelve inches wide and of a beautiful pattern.

The skirt fitted tightly over the hips and flared out at the bottom. The train was round, and was about three yards in length. The gown was lined throughout with heavy ivory silk and fashioned at the bottom with three full ruffles of full lace. These ruffles were trimmed with bows of satin ribbon. Point d'Angleterre lace formed a drapery over the bodice, beginning a little back of the right shoulder. It then crossed to the left side and passed under a folded Empire belt of satin. At the bottom of the belt the drapery began again and extended over the left side like a Jabot, and was carried around the front of the skirt in Vandykes, which were looped and fastened by small bunches of real orange blossoms. The sleeves were very large and wide and cut in the latest fashion, the top of the sleeves being very full and the under part very tight. The sleeves were buttoned very closely over the wrist. The collar was a "Henry IV.," and at the top rolled over displaying a facing of Point d'Angleterre.

The bodice of the gown was fastened at the back under a roll of satin and two bows of the lace.

The bridal veil was a rare old lace, presented to the bride by the Marquise de Castellane, and was fastened at the crown of the head with a bunch of orange blossoms. The veil did not fall over the face, but simply down the back in close folds, and was fastened at the train by the orange blossoms.

The petticoat was of heavy ivory moire silk of the same beautiful tint as the dress, and was trimmed with three flounces of real lace beaded with little butterfly bows of narrow satin ribbon about six inches apart.

The bride carried an unusually large bouquet of natural orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. It was tied with long wide satin ribbons.

The four bridesmaids were dressed alike in cream-white broadcloth trimmed with sable. The wide skirts were lined with cream-white silk and bordered at the foot with a two-inch sable band. The bodices had yoke effects, formed by four clusters of tiny tucks, which spread out, giving a pouch effect below. The waists were encircled with sashes of cream-white moire ribbon tied in loops, the long ends hanging at the back. The sleeves were worn very full and drooping and were buttoned tightly at the wrist. The collars were of cream-white moire edged in sable.

The bridesmaids wore Gainesborough hats of black mousseline de sole, shirred over a succession of wires with waved lines of cut jets on the outside following the wires. Single ostrich tips stood up at the left side of the crown of each hat, and a cluster of three tips was arranged underneath and curled over the top of the brim. At the base of these tips was a cluster of pale pink rosebuds, with a bunch of violets and some sprays of mignonette, which drooped down on the hair. The bridesmaids' bouquets were of pink and white flowers, two of bride's roses and lilies of the valley, and two of La France roses and lilies of the valley, securely tied with broad pink ribbons.

Masters Kingdon Gould and Jay Gould, the nephews of the bride, who carried her train, were simply and prettily dressed. They wore knee-breeches of white corded silk, white silk stockings, white kid slippers with rhinestone buckles, white liberty satin coats over white silk shirts, and large, square cut, pale pink silk collars. Each wore a pin of diamonds and amethysts, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's traveling gown is of deep prussian blue cloth, called viex bleue. The jacket is lined with red peau de sole and cut very short. The skirt is very full and like all the gowns of the bride's trousseau. The hat is a pretty toque to match the gown, and is made of Prussian lamb's wool, with two knots of purple velvet on the right side and one on the left, and under the left knot are three black quills.

The bride's steamer gown is an imported French gown, perfectly plain, of cover cloth, and lined throughout with navy blue silk. The upper part of this gown is a jacket, with little capes over the sleeves. There are six sleeveless blouse waists to be worn with this jacket. The costume is completed by a jaunty little steamer hat.

A very handsome reception gown is of royal blue velvet, lined throughout with satin. The bodice is of velvet, and partly covers a vest of white silk, which is, in turn, covered with Brussels Honiton lace. There are two buckles at either side of the vest. The skirt is plain and very full. It is to be worn with a pelerine, which is very full and reaches to the waist. This pelerine is richly trimmed with Brussels net. A lovely rough **black straw hat goes with this** gown. It has a brim formed of jet quills. There is a frill of black applique to the hat, and a small bunch of ostrich tips is fastened on the left side beneath the brim. Resting on the hair are four white gardenias.

The bride has two opera coats. One is of blue velvet, trimmed with yards of lace and Oriental embroidery. The other is of coral, shot with sicilienne and trimmed with a handsome capuchin hood and cape, very much spangled. At each side of the cape are long tabs of blue chiffon, fastened with jeweled buckles.

The bride's trousseau includes several tea gowns. One is of pale blue silk profusely trimmed with lace. Another is a heavy cream corded silk, cut in the Empire style, the short waist having a band of Oriental trimming. Another is of a dark rose shade, very handsomely trimmed with iridescent spangles, shading from rose to green.

The lingerie to match the bride's gowns is very dainty. It is all French and hand made, and is composed of silk, linen, and lace, and is exquisitely beautiful. The collars and cuffs are pink, white, ecru, and cream.

A very old and handsome ball dress of pale pink, bordered with roses, shading from a deep red to a pale pink, is an addition to the trousseau. It has a pink satin bodice, trimmed with lace and rose leaves. The sleeves are simply straps formed of roses and green leaves.

The bride's trousseau includes every kind of bonnet, turban, yachting cap, jaunty theatre hats, and hats to be worn on every occasion. A very handsome hat is one to be worn with a chinchilla coat. It has a crown of gray velvet and a brim of white chenille, and is trimmed with black gauze and roses.

Mrs. George Jay Gould wore at the wedding a lovely dress of canary faille brocaded in a Dresden design. The design is a pattern of cut flowers in little bouquets sprinkled all over the gown. The skirt was very full, and fell in organ plaits in the back. The waist was of canary yellow chiffon, accordion plaited, over canary yellow silk lining. The sleeves were of brocaded faille and very full, and of elbow length. There were bands of Oriental embroidery of deep yellow, verging from a canary yellow to a deep orange. These bands were embroidered with precious stones. Over the chiffon waist was worn an Oriental embroidered zouave jacket. The collar was made of yellow satin and fastened with a large bow at the back of the neck. A very handsome jewel held the bow in place.

Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. George Jay Gould's mother, wore a handsome gown of blue antique brocaded silk, shot with blue and green and pink. The waist and skirt were composed of the same fabric. An exquisite shade of heliotrope velvet formed the bodice. There was a full front of dark ecru mousseline de sole, edged with real lace. The collar was made of the same soft velvet. The sleeves were of brocaded silk and reached to the elbow. They were edged with a heliotrope velvet, and were fastened with two small diamond buckles.

A QUIET TRIP TO LYNDHURST.

The Count and Countess Accompanied Only by a Valet and a Maid.

SING SING, N. Y., March 4.—The Count and Countess de Castellane began their honeymoon this afternoon at Lyndhurst, the Gould country home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, now the residence of Miss Helen M. Gould and Howard Gould. There was no ostentation in their trip from New-York.

As soon as the doors opened at the Grand Central Station in New-York for the 4:35 P. M. train for Peekskill the Count and Countess, attended by the latter's maid and the former's valet, went through the station room doorway as ordinary passengers, and took seats in the first coach behind the smoking car.

The Count and Countess occupied the second seat from the rear door of the car on the right hand side, their attendants sitting a couple of seats forward. The Countess wore a light tan-colored dress, tan gloves, black velvet sacque, trimmed with fur, and a black lace hat, with orange blossoms on the left side under the brim. She carried a fur muff to match the fur on her sacque. A diamond pin in the shape of a circle was at her neck.

The Count wore a dark blue business suit, over which he had a fur-lined overcoat. A dark tan-colored derby hat and patent leather oxford tie shoes completed his attire. A bunch of violets adorned the left lapel of his coat.

The bride and bridegroom took their seats with the greatest satisfaction evident on their happy faces, no doubt enjoying the fact that most people supposed they would go to Lakewood, N. J., George Jay Gould's home.

As the couple took their seats grains of rice fell from the Count's hair and rattled on the car floor. This attracted attention, and the blond Count turned a little crimson.

The presence of the Count and Countess soon became known through the car, and finally throughout the train. The passengers began to crane their necks to get a view of the couple. Later, after one or two stations had been passed and the seats had been vacated by departing passengers, travelers from the rear cars went forward and took the best seats from which a view of the bride and bridegroom could be obtained.

When the train stopped at Irvington, the bride and bridegroom and their two attendans got off. Rain had just begun to fall. The couple did not seem to mind the rain, but walked through the station house to the Gould carriage, which was in waiting. As their visit was unexpected, there was no demonstration on the part of the villagers. The hackmen's eyes bulged out as they recognized Jay Gould's daughter, for they thought she was on her way to Lakewood, and they were so interested in gazing at the bride and bridegroom that they forgot to solicit fares.

Lyndhurst was so named because of the great number of fine linden trees upon the place. It is a little over a mile north of the Irvington railroad station on Broadway, which continues on to Tarrytown. Within twenty minutes after leaving the train the happy couple left their carriage at the doors of the mansion.

LAVISH FLORAL DECORATIONS.

Lilies, Roses, Ferns, and Smilax Everywhere—A Bell of Asparagus.

The parlor floor and the library of the Gould mansion were lavishly decorated with flowers, plants, and greens for the wedding of the youngest daughter of Jay Gould.

In the library the prevailing colors were pink, white, and green. Clusters of Japan lilies and pink and white roses in garlands festooned the ceilings and walls, while the alcove and niches were filled with choice palms of many varieties, among which were the Latania borbonica, Kentia belmorena, and fosternala, the Areca lutescence, and the Phoenix recurvate and reclinata.

The staircase leading from the library to the parlor floor was decorated with white Japan lilies, white roses, and smilax on a background of palm foliage, and heavy garlands of pink roses added color and richness.

At the foot of the stairs was a great bell or dome formed of asparagus plumose and lilies of the valley and white roses. From this ropes or garlands of smilax entwining lilies of the valley and white roses were drawn aside, after the fashion of the ropes of the Maypole, some being caught to the sides and some carried into the large square room at the foot of the stairs, usually called the music room.

In the music room a pretty idea was introduced. The ropes of smilax were conducted in a graceful curve, passing beneath the arch of the folding doors into the East Indian room—a room on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street—and formed a canopy to a walk to the altar.

The walk, or aisle, was made secure by a rail of smilax. The entrance to the music room and East Indian room was banked with superb American Beauty roses.

At the western end of the East Indian room, approached beneath the canopy, were an altar and canopy of imperial purple, under which the services were conducted. The walls of these rooms were lined with lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns.

After the ceremony the bridal couple stood beneath a cornucopia showering lilies of the valley in the alcove formed by the tower on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. This alcove was paneled and festooned with lilies and white roses.

RARE GIFTS FOR THE BRIDE.

Diamonds and Pearls and Gold and Silver from Many Friends.

The presents to the bride were displayed on the second floor of the Gould mansion. Superb jewels were shown on a cloth of red velvet, and the tops of the bookcases were converted into shelves for an assortment of beautiful and almost priceless gifts.

Among the rarest and most costly of the bride's presents was a brooch fashioned in the shape of a heart. In the centre was the world-famous Esterhazy diamond, surrounded by eleven diamonds, each of which is large enough to be worn as a single stone. This was the gift of Miss Helen M. Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould's present was a collar of superb pearls, consisting of ten strands, each pearl being the size of a good-sized pea. The strands were crossed by bars of platinum, holding rows of brilliant white diamonds, these dividing the pearls into ten compartments. In each bar were twelve diamonds. In the entire collar there were 72 diamonds and 800 pearls.

Frank Gould presented a chain of 200 diamonds, which can be worn in coils about the neck or entwined as a bracelet about the wrist.

Howard Gould gave a large cluster of diamonds. Each end of the glittering ribbon has as a tassel a superb blue and pink diamond.

The Marquis and Marquise de Castellane presented to the bride a superb and unique necklace, consisting of five ropes of pearls, each string of which has historic interest, one having belonged to Henri Quatre, another to Marie Antoinette. At one end of the necklace, securing the five strands, is a magnificent square emerald of exceeding beauty, surrounded by twenty-four diamonds. This is an heirloom in the de Castellane family, and can only pass to the eldest son. Another present by the Marquise de Castellane is a ring of two stones, a superb ruby and sapphire.

Count Jean de Castellane presented a diamond hatpin of great beauty of design.

Prince del Drago presented a diamond horseshoe pin.

Gen. and Mrs. Eckert presented a superb and valuable diamond star.

One of the most superb presents, which shone resplendent amid this wealth of diamonds, pearls, and rubies, was a magnificent tiara of diamonds, a treasure in itself, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould.

In addition to these gifts were many lesser ones of scarf, lace, bonnet, and hat pins studded with diamonds and resplendent with colors of the ruby, sapphire, amethyst, and diamonds.

On the book shelves were fans of every description; clocks in leather cases, Dresden Sèvres, and ormulu clocks, tiny watches and watches studded with jewels, silver, gold, and glass jars with gold tops, decorated with curious workmanship and ornamented with monograms surrounded with coronets, sliver pitchers, silver loving cups, silver in every shape and of every form, cut glass bowls, decanters, tête-à-tête sets in silver, china, and glass.

Among these gifts was a box in repousse silver containing a Bible, it was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage.

A gold coffee pitcher, of exquisite workmanship, was given by the Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars; a large silver loving cup of beautiful workmanship, by Daniel S. Miller, the bride's uncle; an antique fan, by Brockholst Cutting; a lace fan, by Gen. Fitzgerald; an exquisite gold jewel box, with monogram "A. C." in blue letters, by Mrs. Kingdon; a silver and glass jar, by Mrs. Charles Coolidge Pomeroy; a large silver salver, by Miss Perry; a silver fruit basket, by Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris; a glass jar, with gold top heavily chased, ornamented with monogram and coronet, by Charles Raoul Duval; a Sèvres jar, by Mrs. Reid Northrup; gold fruit spoons, by Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Hain; a square repoussé silver flask, by Mr. and Mrs. David Thompson; a cut glass silver-mounted fruit dish, by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walker Goelet; cut glass berry spoons, by Mrs. C. Talen; gold and silver forks, by Dwight Carleton Harris; a silver vase, with hammered floral figures, by Mrs. E. McWalters Noyes; a silver coffeepot, a sugar bowl, and cream pitcher, by Sir Roderick Cameron; a silver salad bowl, by Miss Addie Wetmore; a lace fan, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander; a traveling clock, by Alfred F. Baldwin.

Among other givers of tokens of interest and affection were Mrs. Melvin Addison Bronson, Dr. and Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jarot C. Baldwin, Mrs. George H. Hoyt, Mrs. Dillon Brown, and R. McLeod Cameron.

PHOTOGRAPHED IN MANY POSES.

Excellent Likenesses of the Count and Countess de Castellane.

The Count de Castellane and his bride have had excellent photographs taken in several poses, in this city. They will use some copies of these photographs, which are excellent likenesses, as gifts to friends, and others they will take to France.

They posed together for the photographs in street costumes.

The Countess wore a skirt of fawn-colored cloth, edged at the bottom with a band of sable, and an Eton jacket of sealskin, with a broad chinchilla collar turned back from a soft light-blue vest of chiffon. Just below the collar was a large cluster of violets. With one white-gloved hand she held a chinchilla muff, and on her head she wore a hat of black velvet, with three large black plumes standing erect in the front.

The Count wore a dark street suit and a silk hat. He carried a walking stick.

There is a very little difference in the poses of the different pictures taken. The couple stood for all except one of the photographs, the scene being a representation of the foot of the steps at Versailles. In the photograph in which they are not standing the figures are larger than in the others, and the background is plain and dark.

The bridesmaids were to have been photographed together yesterday afternoon at Davis & Sanford's Fifth Avenue Studio, where the other photographs were taken, but owing to the excitement incident to the wedding it was found necessary to have the date changed to a later day.

The rooms in the Gould house were photographed yesterday morning after the decorations for the wedding were in place.

FEASTS FOR MANY CHILDREN.

Two Dinners Given by Helen M. Gould in Honor of Her Sister's Marriage.

Nearly 800 children were given dinners yesterday by Miss Helen M. Gould in honor of her sister's wedding.

At School No. 6, in Rivington Street, maintained by the Home for the Friendless, about 400 boys and girls enjoyed an informal feast in the way of sandwiches, ice cream, cake, and candy.

The school has a "flag salute" every morning, but yesterday the day's programme was elaborated. Shortly before noon the children chanted the twenty-third Psalm, and then came the "flag salute," foloiwed by the singing of "America." Then there was a serial recitation, "The Clock," by twelve girls, followed by "Marching Through Georgia."

Miss Fitzgerald then conducted the children in calisthenic exercises. "The Red, White, and Blue" was sung and the "Fairy Artist" concluded the programme. Mrs. Pitts, one of the teachers, led the singing.

When the ice cream was reached, Miss Brotherton, the Principal, called for three cheers for the Countess de Castellane.

"Three cheers for the Countess de Castel-lan-e," cried the school, in shrill chorus.

"No; I want you to cheer the American way—Hip! Hip! Hurrah!"

"Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" came back in mighty volume, but two more "hurrahs" were finally evoked when the teacher's meaning became plain.

Previous to that the school had adopted a vote of thanks to Miss Helen Gould for the dinner, and of congratulation to the newly-wedded couple.

Miss Helen Gould recently became a member of the board of the Home for the Friendless, and she has visited the school.

Most of the pupils in the school are Hebrew children.

Mrs. J. W. Howe and Mrs. T. D. Howell of the School Committee of the board were at the school to-day. Mrs. J. B. Romer, who has for many years taken an interest in it, was also there.

Children of the Home Industrial School, No. 7, at 225 East Eightieth Street, about 350 in number, enjoyed a beautiful dinner at noon yesterday, through the bounty of Miss Helen Gould.

The children marched into the assembly room shortly after noon, and before the collation had an interesting programme of exercises. There was a prayer said, a hymn and a patriotic song sung, and an exercise of calisthenics was performed.

The following ladies of the Board of Management were on the platform: Miss Julia Wilson, Mrs. E. H. Dennett, Mrs. F. Ferris, Mrs. T. G. Selicw, whose husband's money made the construction of the Home Industrial Building possible; Mrs. Allan Hay, Mrs. M. Munigle, Mrs. Fish, and Mrs. Sheddell.

While the singing was going on, Mrs. Sellew, with an American flag swinging over her head, marched to and fro on the platform.

After singing "Marching Through Georgia," the children were told to come to a "parade rest," as it were, and then appeared an army of waiters with sandwiches. Later came ice cream and cake and candy.

WHISKY TRUST REORGANIZATION

The Plan Agreed Upon Soon to be Made Public—Charges Against the Old Management.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The conference of the attorneys of the Whisky Trust ended to-day, and Messrs. Bijur and Cadwallader left this afternoon for New-York. The matters requiring the attention of the lawyers have been satisfactorily settled. The draft of a plan of reorganization, which the New-York counsel brought with them, was accepted with a few amendments suggested by the Chicago attorney, Levy Mayer. The plan of reorganization will be submitted to the entire committee next Wednesday, in New-York, for its approval. All the members will be present, except Mr. Hutton, who has returned to his home in Cincinnati. The local members of the conference refuse to give any intimation as to the plan of reorganization, but say that it will be made public Thursday or Friday of this week.

Several hours were spent to-day by the New-York lawyers in conference with the receivers, discussing the legal aspects of certain outstanding deals made by the old Board of Managers.

Mr. Harrison, one of the accountants who has been making an examination of the trust books, is still at work here, and Mr. O'Brien, the other, has returned to Peoria.

Attorney Mayer, when asked what had been the result of the experts' examination, said:

I cannot discuss the disclosures made by the examination of the company's books, as to give details would be quite improper at this time. These disclosures, however, together with others which are expected, will soon be ventilated in the courts. I have no objection to saying that there is at hand most substantial evidence which places the old managers in a very unenviable position. The prolific recklessness, not to say dishonesty, with which certain deals were made is astounding. Contracts, in some of which the officers were financially interested, and which needlessly cost the company vast sums of money, were made with the facility with which a child blows bubbles from a pipe. The old management has been a mosaic of rottenness whose exposure both justice and the rights of the defrauded stockholders demand.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—The Whisky Trust, which, since its organiation, has been engaged in a bitter and determined struggle against the independent distillers, with the purpose of either forcing them out of business or of making them enter the trust, has finally tired of the battle and is now anxious for peace. Recently letters were sent out to all the leading independent distillers, notifying them that the trust was willing to enter on friendly conditions with them in the market, provided the distillers would agree to abide by fixed prices and would contract to manufacture no more spirits than determined by the trust. The circular stated that the object of this move on the part of the trust was for the good of the trade, which has become sadly cut up and unsettled during the past two years.

A number of independent distillers in this State, who have steadily and vigorously fought the trusts, have informally discussed the trust's communication, and are of the opinion that it asks too much. Not one was willing to accept the terms and conditions of the offer.

**TO PRESERVE THE OLD WOODE

THE SCOURGE IS LIFTED

Continued from Page 1.

vate life received no momentos. There was manifest satisfaction that the end was so near.

Mr. Harris, President pro tempore, was in the chair when the recess came to an end, and he remained there while resolutions honoring the Vice President were submitted and adopted, giving way to Mr. Faulkner when the time came for the presentation of similar resolutions concerning himself.

Between 11 and 11:30 o'clock the Senate listened to a discussion between Messrs. Gray and Morgan relative to Bering Sea matters, which resulted in nothing substantial, each blocking the proposed move of the other. Mr. Call managed to impart a little life to the proceedings just before Mr. Voorhees presented the President's joke by calling up his resolution for the appointment of a select committee to go to Florida and investigate the Honduras lottery. If Mr. Call had not seen fit to branch to another topic while this resolution was pending, he might have succeeded in passing it, for its most pronounced enemies were not in the chamber when it came up. The diversion cost him dear. Messrs. Aldrich, Wolcott, and Blackburn antagonized the proposition in severe language, and it finally died.

The Vice President, who was suffering from a severe cold, began his farewell address at four minutes of 12 o'clock. Notice previously had reached the Senate that the President had signed all of the appropriation bills. Persons who had flocked to the corridors leading to the President's room, expecting to see Mr. Cleveland, were disappointed, for he did not go to the Capitol to sign bills, having decided that it would be good policy to do away with the former practice of Presidents which resulted in many bad bills being enacted into laws in the dying moments of a Congress. Another disappointment was caused by the non-appearance of Capt. Bassett, the venerable Assistant Doorkeeper, in his time-honored act of turning back the hands of the clock. Owing to the expedition displayed in the early morning hours, the Senate really had time to spare, and the session came to an end without the slightest friction.

The struggling for notice and the chance of passing bills was over when the House met early this morning, after the recess that began at daylight, following the agreement to the Senate's amendment to the Naval bill. The galleries were filled soon after 8 o'clock by fresh and eager visitors, but it was not until an hour later that the chamber was fairly occupied by members, who were far from fresh. From the formal opening until the close there was hardly an incident worth the coming of a crowd to witness, until the Speaker was called upon to hear the compliments of the House for his discharge of the duties of his difficult office.

Long before the time had arrived for complimenting Mr. Crisp the galleries had become crowded, and the families of members reaching the House at 11 o'clock could not find places. Mr. Hatch asked the Speaker to request unanimous consent that the floor might be occupied by the overflow of visitors, but the Speaker, evidently with great reluctance, declared that he could not submit such a request under the rules. Mr. Hatch, not to be discouraged, usurped the power of the Chair and put the question, declaring it carried. The Speaker still persisted in declining to violate the rules, but while he protested, the ladies were thronging the floor in parties of half a dozen and taking the seats of members as if their presence was quite regular and proper.

Representative Cannon of Illinois never did anything that commended him more warmly to fair-minded men in the House than his presentation of the resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his fairness and courtesy to members on both sides. Disregarding the occasional manifestations of impatience to which the Speaker had been provoked by the course of some of his political opponents, Mr. Cannon, regarding the course of the Speaker broadly and generously, accorded him the frank and reasonable praise that he deserved from his opponents, and which seemed very graceful and pleasing coming from so pronounced a partisan as Mr. Cannon. Mr. Reed chose to take a different course. It is incredible to suppose that Mr. Reed was animated by resentment because the Democrats, at the close of the Fifty-first Congress, neglected to compliment him. For such reason as he had, he sat in his seat while the rest of the Republicans, excepting Boutelle and Payne, who is a close student of the whims of the man from Maine, rose.

Mr. Boutelle's annoyance was so great that when Mr. Cannon offered his resolution Boutelle left the floor. Reed and Payne chose to stay and advertise their disapproval of the opinion of the House. Judging of the future by the past, Mr. Boutelle is quite as likely to be offended when a resolution shall be introduced at the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress for Mr. Reed as he was to-day. His aversion for Speaker Crisp was acquired because the Speaker would not let him yawp out of order on the Hawaiian business. It is not safe for anybody to disagree with Mr. Boutelle if he desires to retain his good opinion or win his praise.

LAST DAY IN THE SENATE.

Enlivened Somewhat by a Debate Started by Mr. Call.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—When the hours of the recess which the Senate took at 3:30 o'clock this morning came to a close and the doors were opened for business, the chamber presented a forlorn and deserted appearance. The Vice President was in his seat, and the clerks and official reporters were in theirs, and the silvery-locked Capt. Bassett was keeping the pages in order, but there were not more than half a dozen Senators present—two on the Democratic side and four on the Republican side—and there was apparently no business to be attended to. Another recess for a quarter of an hour was ordered, and matters drifted along in that way until 9:30 o'clock, when Mr. Towle, chief clerk of the House, appeared and announced that the Speaker had signed the Naval bill, the last but one of the appropriation bills, and he delivered it in the Senate for the signature of the Vice President.

In another moment the Vice President announced that he had signed it, and it immediately was returned to the House, and was by the House Enrolling Committee carried to the White House for the signature of the President.

After ten minutes more had passed in silence, it occurred to Mr. Call of Florida that this was an opportune time for him to get action on his resolution as to the doings of the Louisiana, or Honduras, Lottery Company, and he moved to take up the resolution, but was reminded by Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) of the unanimous consent of the Senate, according to which no business was to be transacted, except the signing of bills and action on the conference reports, until 11 o'clock.

"And at 11 o'clock, what then?" Mr. Call queried.

"At 11 o'clock," said Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) in his severely dignified style, "it is supposed that Senators will be here and that then the Senate will do as it pleases."

"It will be a very extraordinary thing," Mr. Call remarked, sarcastically, "for the Senate to do what it pleases and not what the Senator from Tennessee pleases."

"The Senate," Mr. Harris snapped back, "not frequently does what the Senator from Florida pleases, but what it pleases itself."

"It does as frequently what the Senator from Florida pleases as what the Senator from Tennessee pleases," Mr. Call replied, rather inconsistently.

"The Senator from Tennessee has no hope," Mr. Harris remarked, in closing the dialogue, which furnished some amusement to the listeners, "of the Senate ever doing what he wants."

The last of the appropriation bills (the Deficiency) was received with the Speaker's signature to it at 9:50 o'clock, and it immediately received the signature of the Vice President and was returned to the House.

In the course of the next hour several other enrolled bills were presented for and received the signature of the Vice President, and this was the only sort of business transacted.

The Vice President announced his signature of the Anti-Lottery bill, and the bill amending the copyright law so as to limit the liability of publishers.

A resolution was offered at 10:15 o'clock by Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join a like committee on the part of the House to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two houses, having completed the business of the present session, were ready to adjourn unless the President had some other communication to make to them. The resolution was agreed to, and Senators Voorhees and Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) were appointed such committee.

Some Talk About the Seals.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) asked unanimous consent to take up the House bill which he said was intended to save from total destruction the fur-seal herd, saying that it could be passed without delay or trouble.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, objected, saying: "I sat up nearly all night last night for the purpose of objecting to the passage of that bill under any and all conditions. I regard it as a surrender on the part of the Administration of very great importance to this country—a surrender to British demands without the slightest foundation in fact, law or justice. And so I object to it."

Mr. Grey, realizing that the objection was final, made no further effort in that direction.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Morgan instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the claim of Great Britain arising out of the fur-seal controversy was reported back with some modifications from the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) asked the Vice President whether it required unanimous consent to have that resolution considered now, and, on being told that one objection would carry it over for a day, he promptly objected.

Mr. Morgan expressed the hope that the objection would be withdrawn, and he went on to state the importance of the investigation. He declared, with much emphasis, that there could not be due to the British Government more than $70,000. Three vessels of the fleet included in the claim of Great Britan, he said, had been appraised by Mr. Tingle, the United States Government agent at the seal islands, at $12,000, and yet Great Britain claimed $173,000 for these three ships. Utterly false representations through the press, he said, had made the Paris tribunal responsible for affairs on Bering Sea, which had been produced solely from the fact that that feature of the arbitration had been withdrawn from the tribunal, and from the additional fact that the regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury had destroyed the seals in the North Pacific Ocean by permitting a violation of the restrictions of that award.

Mr. Morgan thought it due to the Government of the United States that the Committee on Foreign Relations should make a fair, impartial, and thorough investigation of the subject, and that was the object of his resolution.

Mr. Gray Explains.

"The Senator from Alabama," said Mr. Gray, "has asked me to withdraw my objection. I owe it to him, as I owe it to the Senate and to myself, to state why I cannot withdraw the objection. The House of Representatives passed, with practical unanimity, a few days ago, a bill to protect the American fur-seal herd from further devastation and destruction. That bill lies upon our table. Its purpose was to provide the only intelligent method by which that end could be accomplished—the appointment of Commissioners to a joint commission composed of delegates from Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Russia—the countries most interested in those fur-seal fisheries—to investigate as to the destruction of the seal herd.

"That bill ought to be before the Senate for consideration. The Senator from Alabama has objected even to the consideration of it. I believe that there is a majority of the Senate in favor of passing it. I am afraid that my honorable and distinguished friend from Alabama feels that its passage would cast some imputation or reflection on the tribunal of which he was a member and an ornament. Nothing of the kind is intended. All that it proposes is that we shall have a thorough investigation by expert Commissioners of the countries interested, of the regulations that are necessary, and that while that investigation is going on there shall be a modus vivendi that will stop the destruction of the seal herd until better regulations can be framed. It is no reflection on the Senator from Alabama that he was unable to obtain better legislation than he did obtain. There is not a particle of evidence that there has been any lax administration on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury in administering these regulations. We have had ten vessels cruising in these waters, and but one seizure has been made, and in that case the vessel was released. There is no evidence that seals have been destroyed as in the past year. There have been 55,000 killed by pelagic hunters during the open season.

"In relation to the $425,000 offered in settlement of the claim—the liability for which we admitted it at the Paris tribunal—it was far within the estimates made by the British claimants and by the agents of the United States. When that matter was presented to the Committee on Foreign Relations it was received with almost universal favor. It seemed to us that the settlement was very advantageous to the United States. With all due deference to the Senator from Alabama, I do not think that the responsibility which he takes in this matter is a very light one."

The Vice President—The resolution having been offered to-day and objection being made to it, it goes over under the rule.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and agreed to, instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire (during the recess) as to whether the ventilation of the Senate Chamber can be improved.

A resolution by Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Chairman of the Committee on Printing,) was adopted declaring that the standing and select committees of the Senate as now constituted, shall be continued until the first Monday in December, 1895, or until their successors be appointed, and that the Committee on Printing, as it will be constituted in December, 1895, be authorized to sit during the recess.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire during the recess into the propriety of reporting rules to secure a more satisfactory disposition of business, but it was objected to, first by Mr. Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) and subsequently, on Mr. Stewart's withdrawing his objection, by Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.)

Thanks to the Vice President.

Resolutions of thanks to the Vice President and to Mr. Harris, President of the Senate pro tem., for the ability, dignity, courtesy, and impartiality with which they had presided over the deliberations of the Senate during the present session, were offered by Senators Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) and Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) and were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Harris, in acknowledging the compliment, said: "Senators, your indulgence and kindly aid made the duties of the President pro tempore easy and pleasant. Accept my profound thanks for the resolution which you have just agreed to."

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to visit the Pacific coast during the recess, to examine sites for a deep sea harbor there; and Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) tried to get up his Honduras Lottery resolution, but Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) remonstrated against both. He said that after a conference between Senators of both parties it had been deemed best that no committee work involving expense should be undertaken during the recess.

"The control of the Senate," said he, "passes away from this side of the chamber in a few hours. Indeed it has already passed away, although we are nominally in charge of the organization. It was the common understanding on both sides of the chamber that it would be unwise and impolitic to authorize any committee of this body, either standing or special to remain in session during the recess if its doing so makes a charge on the contingent fund of the Senate. So anxious are we all that there shall be no variation from that rule that I want to say to the Senator from California that those of us who are members of the Committee on Commerce, and who may be able to visit the Pacific coast in execution of the order of the Senate last session, propose to do so at our own expense."

Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) another member of the Committee on Commerce, made a similar statement as to his own purpose.

Mr. Call appealed to the Senate to take up his Honduras Lottery resolution, and declared that the religious and moral people of the country would furnish the expense of the investigation which "the Senator from Maryland desired to suppress." [Laughter at Mr. Call's vehement attack on Mr. Gorman.]

"It is known," Mr. Call continued, becoming still more excited, "that a great and powerful organization is striking at the very vitals of republican government—a foreign corporation—and that the moral and religious people of the country are indignant at it."

Mr. Call demanded the yeas and nays on his motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and the motion was carried by a vote of 35 to 18.

The lottery resolution being thus before the Senate, an argument like that of Mr. Gorman was made against it by Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) who said that the steering committees on both sides had agreed to oppose the sitting of committees during the recess.

Call Loses His Temper.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) confirmed the statements of Senators Gorman and Blackburn, and said that the proposed lottery committee was well known to be simply a political committee intended to affect politics in Florida, and having no moral purpose whatever. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out the provision for a select committee and leaving the matter to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Call then broke out fiercely, and, in loud, declamatory tones, said:

"I pronounce the statement of the Senator from Rhode Island as without foundation. It is not true. It has no warrant except that Senators desire to promote lotteries in the United States. [Shouts of laughter.] He speaks without a word of truth or justification. There is no knowledge by any one, either in Florida or elsewhere, that this is to be a mere political committee."

At this point Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) broke into the controversy, declaring that the purpose of the "steering committees" on both sides of the chamber was to provide junketing trips during the recess. Nine out of every ten of these committees' investigations, he said, were intended to further somebody's political fortunes.

The attack made by the Senator from Florida upon the Senator from Rhode Island was utterly uncalled for. Only to-day an act had been passed, at the request of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Hoar,) which bound the fetters still more closely upon lottery dealers. There were laws on the statute books to-day which permitted more espionage than had ever been permitted under the old French monarchy. The Post Office Department might do everything except open private correspondence, and the last act would almost justify it in that.

A servant woman in Washington who bought a lottery ticket, or wrote a letter for one to Honduras or New-Orleans, might be carried to New-Orleans and indicted and tried there. And now this resolution asked the Senate to investigate whether or not railroads engaged in inter-State commerce had carried lottery tickets to and fro. There was law enough to abolish lotteries, and he thought it time that somebody should not be afraid to speak out and to vote against that sort of useless legislation.

The charge a Senator did not believe in spending public money uselessly he was a friend of lotteries was too absurd and contemptible to merit serious denial.

At this point, and when the fingers on the dial of the clock indicated that the life of the Fifty-third Congress was within a few minutes of its close, Senators Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) and Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) took up a position in the main aisle to make their report as a committee to wait upon the President. Mr. Voorhees made the report in these words:

What the President Said.

"The committee appointed to wait upon the President of United States and inform him that the Fifty-third Congress is ready to adjourn sine die at 12, has performed that duty. The President said to us that he had no further communication to make. He tendered his congratulations to Congress at the conclusion of its labors."

There was something pertaining to the humorousness in Mr. Voorhees's manner while pronouncing the last sentence, as well as in the words themselves, which provoked an instantaneous and general outburst of laughter, applause, and handclapping on the floor and in the galleries—in the midst of which the two Senators retired to their respective seats.

In the last moments of the session Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.,) was appointed a member of the Committee on Printing, instead of Mr. Ransom, (Dem., N. C.,) resigned, and Senators Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Gordon, (Dem., Ga.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) and Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) were appointed a committee on the dedication of the national military park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) indulged in some closing remarks upon his Honduras lottery resolution which was going to fail by the close of the Congress. He taunted Mr. Wolcott with his readiness to "speak out" when the interest of a foreign corporation (against the people of the United States) was involved. That Senator "spoke out and boldly, against the people, always and everywhere." The resolution would pass by a great majority if the vote could be taken. The pretenses on which it was attacked were idle and unreal.

Mr. Call came to a pause. At this moment of time the Vice President rose and addressed his farewell remarks to the Senate. He said:

"Senators: The hour has arrived, fixed by law, for the termination of this Congress. In the magnitude of the questions determined and the ability with which they have been discussed, the Congress just closing has been surpassed by few that have preceded it. Since its organization two Senators have retired by resignation; two by expiration of the term for which they were appointed, and four have been removed by the hand of death. This hour marks the close of the long and honorable terms of service of Senators who will be borne in grateful remembrance by their associates who remain.

"For the courtesy extended me, and for the resolution just adopted, my gratitude cannot be expressed in words. I would do violence to my feelings if I failed to express my thanks to the officers of this body for the fidelity with which they have discharged their important duties, and for their assistance and courtesy to the presiding officer. With the fall of the gavel the great debates and the important legislation of the Fifty-third Congress pass to the domain of history. It only remains to make the official announcement that the Senate stands adjourned without day."

The Gavel Falls.

As he uttered these last words the Vice President let the gavel fall, and the session closed. The Vice President remained in the chamber for several minutes, exchanging words of farewell with Senators, of whom eighteen laid down their offices to-day, a much larger number than is usual at the close of a Congress.

The Senators whose terms expired to-day are Messrs. Butler of South Carolina, Camden of West Virginia, Carey of Wyoming, Coke of Texas, Dixon of Rhode Island, Dolph of Oregon, Higgins of Delaware, Hunton of Virginia, McLaurin of Mississippi, McPherson of New-Jersey, Manderson of Nebraska, Martin of Kansas, Powers of Montana, Ransom of North Carolina, Shoup of Idaho, Walsh of Georgia, Washburn of Minnesota, and Wilson of Iowa.

The Legislatures of Delaware and Idaho have not yet chosen successors to Senators Higgins and Shoup.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

A Resolution Passed Complimentary of Speaker Crisp.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—But fourteen members were present when Speaker Crisp called the House to order at 8 o'clock this morning. These were Messrs. Richardson, (Tenn.,) Jones, (Va.,) Dockery, Clarke, and De Armond, (Mo.,) Brookshire, (Ind.,) Warner, (N. Y.,) Wells, (Wis.,) Bankhead, (Ala.,) and Stone, (Ky.,) Democrats, and Messrs. Payne, (N. Y.,) Baker, (N. H.,) Hainer, (Neb.,) and Pickler, (S. D.,) Republicans.

They were not a sleepy-looking crowd, despite the fact that most of them had had less than four hours' rest. The first comers to the gallery were two women. They secured good seats, of course, as did half a dozen other women who came in within the next fifteen minutes. A score of men also had taken seats in the gallery by this time.

A Senate bill for the relief of Margaret Kennedy, widow and executrix of John Kennedy, was passed by unanimous consent on motion of Mr. Baker, (Rep., N. H.)

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) asked for the passage of a Senate bill directing the Quartermaster General of the United States Army to investigate the use of St. Charles College, St. Charles City, Mo., by the United States military authorities in the late war, but Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) objected.

Mr. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.,) secured the passage of a Senate bill amending the act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to construct a bridge over the South River, Arkansas.

A Senate bill relieving James Curran, Postmaster at Hoboken, N. J., from liability for the theft of $6,560 in postage stamps stolen from his office in 1894, was called up by Mr. Fielder, (Dem., N. J.) Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) objected to its passage on the ground that the fiscal situation would not allow any additional expense, but after appeals by many members and the explanation that no appropriation was involved, the objection was withdrawn and the bill passed.

A Senate bill compelling all persons employing women in the District of Columbia to furnish seats for them when not actively engaged was passed, on motion of Mr. De Armond, (Dem., Mo.)

Senate bill to pay Joseph H. Thompson of Bedford County, Tenn., salary due him as Consul at St. Thomas was called up by Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) but Mr. Dockery (Mo.) objected.

A Senate bill providing for the time and places of holding United States courts in the State of Washington was passed.

A Senate bill amending the River and Harbor act of 1894 to widen the harbor at Brunswick, Ga., and appropriating $30,000 for each hundred feet of width until it shall be 500 feet wide, was passed.

Mr. Boatner of Louisiana called up a resolution providing that the bill for the relief of Miss M. S. Holland of West Carroll be referred to the Court of Claims to bring suit against the United States. Mr. Boatner subsequently amended the resolution so that the court shall make a report upon the facts, including the loyalty of the claimant, but shall render no judgment against the United States. As thus amended it was passed.

The Last Words on Silver.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) precipitated a debate on the silver question by his severe stricture upon the Populist Party. He characterized it as a party small in number and smaller in the next Congress. He contended that if the International Monetary Conference shall prove a success, many of those gentlemen will be out of a job. He did not believe that if bimetallism at 16 to 1 could be accomplished and taken out of politics, they would agree to it.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) believed that the Bland-Allison act was a mistake. It encouraged Europe to throw the burden of carrying silver on this country. Under the Sherman law silver decreased steadily in price, because of the increased purchases of the white metal. "We now have," he concluded, "a clear slate, and we demand that the nations of Europe shall also assist in the solution of this question."

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.,) contended that other nations did not stand on this question as this country did. He hailed the action of the German Reichstag as an indication that the German people were awakening to the necessity of a larger use of silver. He favored anything that would restore silver to its proper place, but would not care to await the action of the conference. The agitation of the subject should be continued uninterruptedly.

Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) replying to Mr. Grosvenor's charge of demagogy, as applied to the Populist Party, said that it came with poor grace from Republicans who persistently had played the demagogue on this subject, and that the people of the country never knew where they stood. He deprecated delay. The policy of the Republican Party, he said, had bankrupted Ohio and thrown thousands of people out of employment.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) argued against the fallacy of this country attempting to carry the burden of silver alone, and asserted that a ratio of 16 to 1 did not mean bimetallism, but silver monometallism.

The point of no quorum was made by Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) against a bill, called up by Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) for the relief of Elsas May & Co. of Atlanta. It was then 10 o'clock, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) appealed to Mr. Simpson to withdraw his point, but he refused to do so.

While the House was waiting for a quorum to appear, Mr. Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) asked unanimous consent to allow members to print remarks on the monetary conference proposition, but Mr. Hatch, (Dem., Mo.,) objected. Mr. Simpson finally withdrew his point of no quorum, and the House, on motion of Mr. Dockery, then, at 10:15, took a recess until 11 o'clock.

Committees and Compliments.

When the House reassembled at 11 o'clock a Senate clerk announced the appointment of the monetary conference members on the part of the Senate, and also the resolution providing for adjournment. The resolution was agreed to.

Speaker Crisp announced Messrs. Catchings, Outhwaite, and Reed as a committee to inform the President that the House was ready to adjourn, and also Messrs. Rusk, (Dem., Md.,) Meredith, (Dem., Va.,) and Coffin, (Rep., Md.,) as the Committee on Accounts, to serve during the recess.

He also announced the following committee to participate in the dedication of the Chickamuga and Chattanooga National Military Parks: Messrs. Hatch, (Mo.,) Culberson, (Texas,) Reed, (Me.,) Sayers, (Texas,) Talbott, (Md.,) Sickles, (N. Y.,) Wilson, (West Va.,) Mallory, (Fla.,) Boutelle, (Me.,) Alexander, (N. C.,) Henderson, (Ill.,) Hooker, (Miss.,) Tarsney, (Mo.,) Henderson, (Iowa,) Bingham, (Penn.,) Draper, (Mass.,) Kiefer, (Minn.,) Harrison, (Ala.,) English, (Cal.,) Marshall, (Va.,) Van Voorhis, (Ohio,) and Lapham, (R. I.)

The House, at 11:15, took a recess of fifteen minutes. On reassembling at 11:30 Mr. Hatch asked unanimous consent to admit ladies on the floor. Speaker Crisp refused to put the question, so Mr. Hatch put it himself, and declared that, "There being no objection, it is so ordered." A number of ladies took advantage of this unceremonious proceeding.

Mr. Catchings, with Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. Reed, appeared in the main aisle at this point, and reported that they had seen the President, who directed the committee to inform the House that he had no further communications to make.

Speaker Crisp resigned the chair to Mr. Hatch, who recognized Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.) Mr. Cannon made a neat speech in complimenting Speaker Crisp on the fairness and courtesy with which he had conducted the business of the House. Applause greeted these sentiments, and Mr. Cannon then submitted resolutions of thanks to the Speaker.

Replying for the Democratic majority and for Mr. Crisp, Mr. Wilson (Dem., West Va.,) told that the majority was duly sensitive of the honorable and courteous action of the gentleman from Illinois. He referred to the political feeling which had marked the Congress, which yet had not divided the members of the opposing parties as patriots and friends, so different from other countries where political differences begot personal restraint. Mr. Wilson was warmly applauded.

Mr. Simpson of Kansas spoke for the Populists, expressing their appreciation of Mr. Crisp's fairness and kindliness, and Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) indorsed all that had been said.

"All in favor of the resolutions will rise and stand until counted," said Mr. Hatch, and, amid laughter, he went through the mock form of counting heads. There were no votes in the negative, of course, and Mr. Hatch declared the resolution carried by 325 votes.

Mr. Crisp Returns Thanks.

Speaker Crisp ascended the rostrum at this moment, and the House and galleries broke into a round of cheers and handclapping. It was some minutes before the applause ceased, and then Mr. Hatch had the Clerk read the resolutions complimenting the Speaker.

Replying to these, Mr. Crisp said:

"Representatives: I know you will pardon me if, before performing my last official act, I give some expression to what I feel not only in regard to the resolution which you have just so kindly adopted, but in respect to the uniform kindness, courtesy, and consideration with which I have been treated by every member of this body.

"Persons who are unacquainted with the methods of procedure here have but little conception of the trials, the troubles, and the difficulties of legislation in so large a body as this. This is the largest Congress that ever assembled in the United States, consisting of 356 members, besides the Delegates. The gentlemen are representative men. They represent all the shades of thought and opinion in all parts of the grandest country under the sun. [Applause.]

"Naturally, and, indeed, necessarily, under such conditions, at times there is great strife and contest upon the floor for the maintenance of the particular views of individuals and earnest effort for the consideration of particular measures. The difficulties of the presiding officer arise largely from this, that, whereas there are perhaps 14,000 or 15,000 bills introduced in a Congress, in the nature of things but a small part of them can have consideration.

"If all the measures introduced could be considered and acted upon by the House, then the duties of the presiding officer and of the members would be rendered much less difficult; but where only a small portion of the measures introduced can be considered, there is necessarily a struggle to determine what those particular measures shall be, and from year to year this difficulty increases.

"The present occupant of the chair—and he feels that in making this expression he but echoes the experience of every one of his predecessors—had no conception of the difficulties incident to the office of Speaker. That he has been enabled in any measure to discharge the duties of this office to your satisfaction is most largely due to your kindness, to your consideration, to your constant help.

"We are now about to go to our respective homes. This is the third session of this Congress. We have been in session continuously, longer perhaps than any Congress in the history of the Government. We have been surrounded by difficulties and trials, but I am sure I can say not only for this body in the aggregate, but for each member of it, that however we may have failed, whatever our shortcomings may be, we have according to our earnest convictons, endeavored to do that which was for the best interests of the whole American people. [Applause.]

"Again I thank you; and when I say that, but feebly express my feelings. Never in my life, no matter what may be its future, can I expect to attain so high an office as that which I owe to your kindness, to your consideration, to your partiality. In laying down that office, the greatest gratification that could be afforded me is the evidence in this resolution that I have discharged the duties in that place, in some degree, at least, to the satisfaction of those gentlemen to whom I owe the office, and to those gentlemen on the other side who have always extended to me the utmost courtesy and kindness.

"I wish each and every member of the House, as he is now about to return to his home, I extend my heartfelt thanks and express the hope that he may be reunited with his family and his friends in peace and happiness." [Loud and general applause.]

The Monetary Conferrees.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.,) offered a resolution thanking Mr. Pearson (Dem., Ohio,) for his efficient work as Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, which was adopted, and then Speaker Crisp announced the appointment of Representative Culbertson (Dem., Texas,) and Representative Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) to serve with himself as delegates to the International Monetary Conference.

The clock hands had come together, marking the noon hour, and, without further ado, the Speaker brought his gavel down on the desk, and declared the House adjourned sine die.

A cheer went up from the floor, but it died away quickly, as a number of correspondents in the press gallery sang the Doxology. That closed the proceedings in the House.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Two Battle Ships, Six Gunboats, and Three Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Naval Appropriation bill, as approved by the President, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to enter into contracts for the construction of two seagoing, coast-line battle ships of about 10,000 tons' displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $4,000,000 each, one of them to be built on the Pacific coast.

It also authorizes the construction of six light-draught composite gunboats of about 1,000 tons' displacement, and fixes a limit of $230,000 for each, not more than two to be built at one yard, and three torpedo boats, to cost not exceeding $175,000 each, one to be built on the Pacific coast, one on the Mississippi River, and one on the Gulf of Mexico.

A proviso directs the President, if he shall find that these ships cannot be built at a fair price at the places mentioned, to authorize their construction elsewhere in the United States.

The bill carries an appropriation of about $2,000,000 less than when it first passed the House.

UNCONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

Nominations by the President Which Were Not Acted on Favorably.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Out of a total of nearly 800 nominations sent to this session of Congress the Senate failed to act upon 27, as follows:

Arthur P. Greeley of New-Hampshire and John H. Brickenstein of Pennsylvania, to be principal examiners in the Patent Office.

David G. Browne, to be collector of Customs for the District of Montana and Idaho—a recess appointment.

Albert B. Stearns, to be appraiser of merchandise for the District of Boston and Charlestown.

William L. Marbury, to be United States Attorney for the District of Maryland. The Senate failed to act on this at the last session, and the nominee was again appointed during the last recess.

Joseph R. Herrod of Indiana, now Second Secretary of the Legation in Japan, to be First Secretary.

Postmasters.—Pennsylvania—I. M. Deckard, Middletown; Thomas P. McAndrews, White Haven. Maine—Albert G. Stephenson, Togus. Massachusetts—George W. Wales, Randolph; Charles F. Blodgett, Stoneham; Alfred D. Heitt, Arlington; Thomas H. Mann, Fitchburg. Maryland—Daniel E. Keane, Cumberland. Nevada—Luther Clarke, Eureka. Nebraska—M. Huck, Schuyler. Minnesota—Clinton D. Tobey, Sauk Centre. Kansas—Robert Kennedy, Pleasanton. Montana—Willis E. Dowell, Missoula. Kentucky—Frank W. Jeplin, Elizabethtown. Illinois—John Beard, Danville—a recess appointment.

The rejections were as follows:

W. M. Campbell, District Attorney for the District of Minnesota.

A. Augustus Healy, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-York.

H. P. Kitfield, Collector of Customs for the District of Gloucester, Mass.

Postmasters.—J. W. Woodcord, Centreville, Md.; James Walling, Victor, N. Y.; A. D. Tinsley, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Five Out of Six Silver Men.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The United States delegation to the International Monetary Conference, which may or may not materialize, will contain but one sound-money man from the two Houses of Congress, Mr. Hitt of Illinois, whom Speaker Crisp appointed to-day as one of the House delegates. The Senate delegates are free-coinage men, and Mr. Crisp, and Mr. Culberson of the House delegation are of the same sort.

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MANY BILLS REACHED HIM TOO LATE

Among Those Which Failed to Receive His Executive Approval Was One of Senator Gorman's Pet Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—All the ninety acts of Congress signed by the President to-day bear the fictitious indorsement, "Approved March 2, 1895." The continuing legislative day of Saturday was also operative at the White House, and at noon to-day, when March 4 began, March 2 and March 3 ended simultaneously.

In the case of the President, there was more truth than fiction in the practical loss of a day from the calendar, for, since last Friday, when the extraordinary deluge of legislation commenced to pour into his office, he has never left his desk for more than a few hours at a time. The Cabinet has been almost uninterruptedly in session and practically as sharp an investigation of the merits of measures has been in vogue as when, under ordinary circumtances, ten days are allowed in which bills may be thoroughly considered before they fall to become laws. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning of the last three days, the President has allowed those about him to snatch a little rest, and four or five hours later they have returned to continue the work with him. Whether in the meantime he found opportunity for a little sleep is more than the members of the Cabinet know.

Five of the big appropriation bills did not reach the President until this morning after 9 o'clock. They were the Indian, Sundry Civil, Deficiency, Diplomatic, and Consular and Naval, and the failure of any one of them, except, possibly, the Deficiency, must have resulted seriously to the National Government, or have forced the assembling of the new Congress in extra session before midsummer. Their progress in Congress had been closely watched by departmental experts, and, after examination by the Cabinet officers, who will be responsible for disbursing the millions they appropriated, the President was able to approve them.

At 10:40 o'clock, at the request of Postmaster General Bissell, the Anti-Lottery bill was taken up for examination and promptly signed. This was quickly followed by the copyright act, which was the last measure of the Fifty-third Congress to go upon the statute books. When the hour of noon arrived, the Brunswick (Ga.) Harbor Bar Improvement bill, Senator Gordon's pet measure, was under consideration, but there was no turning the clock back in the White House this year, and, though it was a wholly unobjectionable bill, which the President was ready to sign, at the first stroke of the clock he put down his pen, and fifty-six measures, including the Red Cross insignia protection measure, which passed Congress unanimously; Senator Hill's Suburban Trolley Railway bill, and Senator Gorman's Baltimore Exposition bill died of inanition.

The President approved the following acts, dating his approval March 2:

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill; the District of Columbia Appropriation bill; the General Pension Appropriation bill; Agricultural Appropriation bill; the Fortifications Appropriation bill.

Also, acts authorizing the construction of bridges over the Tennessee River at Sheffield, Ala.; over the Monogahela River, by the Pittsburg and Mansfield Railway Company; over the St. Louis River, between Wisconsin and Minnesota, by the Wisconsin and New-Duluth Bridge Company; over the Monongahela River, by the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Wheeling Railway Company; over the Illinois River at or near Hennepin.

Also acts to incorporate the Capital Railway Company; to authorize the Washington and Marlborough Electric Railway Company to extend lines into and within the District of Columbia; amending the act of Aug. 1, 1892, to incorporate the Maryland and Washington Railway Company; to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia; to amend the act incorporating the American University; for the appointment of Sealer and Assistant Sealer of Weights and Measures in the District of Columbia; for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks and gutters in the cities of Washington and Georgetown

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Greater Shenandoah.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-Madison Square—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, 7th Av-57th St—3:00—Plunket Greene, Song Recital.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—7:30—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—8:00—Banjo Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Majilton.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders, Benefit Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Rainmakers.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Grand Vizier.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Eine Palastrevolution.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
888 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glass.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	37	34	3:30 P. M.	48	45
6 A. M.	36	34	6 P. M.	46	45
9 A. M.	40	38	9 P. M.	44	45
12 M.	42	43	12 P. M.	43	35

Average temperature yesterday.....39⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....42
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

NOT DEMOCRATIC.

Strictly speaking, the Fifty-third Congress was not Democratic—at least, not in its concluding session. It was largely Populist, largely Republican, largely Democratic. The Republicans had a plurality. The Democrats had certainly no majority.

A single test of party doctrine demonstrates this. Ninety-four years ago yesterday Thomas Jefferson in his inaugural address enunciated these principles, which have been ever since and everywhere sanctioned and accepted by Democrats:

"Economy in the public expenditures, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith."

These doctrines of the founder were trampled under the feet of the Congress that has just come to an end. The veritable Democrats of the House and Senate respected them and defended them. The Populist rabble, aided by a large part of the Republicans, rioted in extravagance and hooted at the public faith and the national credit. The dishonest way of paying debts is the way that suits them.

Democratic weakness and Democratic misdoing there undoubtedly was. But the infamies of the session were due to Senators and members who have either sloughed off into Populism or have set up as freebooters on individual account.

THE DECISION IN THE BATE CASE.

For the extension of the term of its monopoly into the next century the Bell Telephone Company relied chiefly upon the Berliner and Edison patents, which were issued, after scandalous delay, when the original Bell patents were about to expire. The Circuit Court has recently declared the Berliner patent to be null and void, partly for the reason that the Bell Company, as the court says, "dishonestly delayed" the issue of it. Yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court in the Bate refrigerator case virtually declares the Edison patents to be void, for the reason that foreign patents granted to the same applicant for the same inventions had run their statutory course and had expired before these patents were issued at Washington. The Bell Company does not appear to have gained much by "dishonest delay."

It was in 1877 that applications for these Edison patents were filed in several foreign countries and also at Washington. In the foreign countries the patents were promptly issued—1877 was the year in England, France, and Canada, and 1878 in Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria, and Belgium—but in this country the applications lay in the Patent Office for fifteen years, and the patents were not granted until 1892. Application was made here for the Berliner patent in 1877, but the patent was not issued until 1891. Then the Government proceeded against its own Patent Office in the courts, asking that this long-delayed issue should be declared null and void. The courts have so declared, saying that the delay was "dishonestly" procured by the Bell Company. There was even a longer delay in the case of the four Edison patents—fifteen years instead of fourteen—but the courts were not asked for an opinion as to that delay. Without considering the delay, however, the Supreme Court has now said that the patents are worthless for other reasons. We invite attention to the difference between the practice of our own Patent Office and the practice of the Patent Offices of European countries, as disclosed by this brief statement of facts.

All of these applications were owned by the Bell Company, and it was the company's purpose to prolong the term of its protected exclusive use of the telephone for many years by the delays we have mentioned. The fundamental Bell patents were to expire, at the end of their terms of seventeen years, in 1893 and 1894, (we think those were the years,) and exclusive rights beyond those years must be based upon other and later grants. And so the final issue of the Berliner and Edison patents was delayed in the Patent Office for fourteen or fifteen years—although the applications had been made at about the time when the original applications of Bell were filed—in order that the company might by means of the patents, when issued, control the telephone business and subject the people to its greedy demands for seventeen years after the issue of them. And during all of the years of delay the company was using and depending upon the very inventions which the pending applications covered and was protected by law in the exclusive use of them.

The inventions covered by these applications, the exclusive use of which the company sought to obtain for seventeen years more by the delayed grants, have for some time been free to the public in other countries, where the patents have run their course and expired by statutory limitation. It is because of the expiration of these foreign patents that the four Edison patents issued in 1892 and 1893 to the Bell Company are made worthless by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bate refrigerator case. The law says that "every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented in a foreign country shall be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent," (R. S. 4,887,) and those who were fighting to give life to these and certain other patents contended that the invention should not be held to have been "patented previously" in a foreign country unless the patent was issued abroad prior to the filing of the application in this country. The court was not impressed by their plea, but held that the date of issue, and not the date of application, was to be considered. In the case of the Edison telephone patents the patents were issued here not only after they were issued abroad, but even after the foreign patents had run their full course of fourteen years. This decision affects also some important incandescent electric light patents and others of considerable value.

The telephone receiver has for some time been open to free public use. The Berliner and Edison patents were especially valuable as controlling the transmitter. With these swept away, it remains to be seen how useful other patents owned by the Bell Company may be in withholding the transmitter from free public use. Only by a thorough technical inquiry can the force of these other patents be determined, but even if the strength of them be sufficient now to protect the transmitter, the protection thus afforded must soon be withdrawn, owing to the expiration of the grants.

GIVE SENATOR HOAR A GOLD CUP, TWO FEET HIGH.

Senator George F. Hoar deserves the thanks of his countrymen. He carried triumphantly through to enactment the bill that smashes John A. Morris's lottery.

The lottery had its friends in the Senate and in the House. When and in what legislative body have the interests of this corrupting concern ever been involved that it has not had its agents on the spot, occupying seats as legislators? Two Senators of the United States, notorious for their devotion to the interests of unscrupulous corporations, opposed Senator Hoar's bill at every point and well-nigh compassed its defeat. The Massachusetts Senator, though an old man, is a good fighter. He was vigilant, tireless, determined, and he sent his bill to the President, who signed it.

This augments the roll of Senator Hoar's political and personal virtues, which are many, and extenuates his faults, personal and political, which are not few. All the organizations in the country that aim to protect youth against the demoralizing and ruinous vices of the age ought to unite in presenting to Senator Hoar an appropriate testimonial of their grateful appreciation.

The Louisiana lottery was worthy to be mentioned with slavery and polygamy as a relic of barbarism.

EXTRAVAGANCE AT ALBANY.

It was shown in our dispatches from Albany yesterday that, adding to the appropriations already proposed in the Legislature the probable amount of the Supply bill, not yet submitted, the aggregate of money which it is intended to take from the State Treasury already exceeds $30,000,000, with two months of the session remaining for new jobs. It is only fair to deduct the $9,000,000 for canal improvement, as the bill provides for submitting the question of expending it to a vote of the people, and in any case it would be raised by an issue of bonds the payment of which would extend over a series of years. But the introduction of bills in the first half of the session to appropriate directly more than twice as much as the ordinary expenditures of the State Government is significant of the extravagant disposition of the present Legislature.

Last year some effort was made to keep down expenditures, or, rather, to keep down the State tax rate, for effect during the political canvass then approaching for the election of Governor. With that view, various appropriations were shelved with a definite intention of merely postponing them until after the new Governor had been elected. There may also have been a vague hope that times might be better this year, and that less attention would be given to public economy. Moreover, there was the check of a Democratic Governor, with the veto power which he would be quite ready to use for the defeat of unnecessary Republican appropriations, and which he did use to a considerable extent upon those which were not kept out of his reach.

The present Governor in his first annual message took occasion to deprecate too free a use of "the veto power, as it is commonly called," saying that the Executive should "never interfere with the work of the Legislature beyond the precise line which his Constitutional duty and obligation warrants," and that he should exercise the veto power "with great care and only when the interests of the State are in question." Evidently Gov. Morton is so appalled by the threatening flood of appropriations that he thinks the interests of the State are already in question, for in vetoing a bill for a State armory at Ogdensburg, which the Adjutant General declares to be much needed, he has taken prompt occasion to utter a warning against extravagance. The danger of extravagance did not lie in the $40,000 for an armory in Mr. Malby's county, but if that were to be appropriated there were a dozen other demands for new armories to follow, including one in Buffalo, to cost $400,000, and one in Brooklyn, to cost $350,000.

Besides the general canal improvement measure, there are about seventy-five different bills pending for scattering over a million dollars along the canals from the Hudson River to Lake Erie. It is wonderful the number of new bridges that are needed to enable people to get across the Erie Canal, some of them costing $40,000 apiece. Apparently some of these are to ornament public streets as well as to carry them across the State's waterway, and there is a suspicion that some of the costly dams which the State is asked to build are of more private and local than of public and general benefit.

It is an interesting thing, in scanning the long list of proposed appropriations for "improvements" and buildings and institutions all about the State, to note how rarely they touch anything of direct benefit to the people of this city, who pay about 45 per cent. of the State taxes and build their own armories and Normal Schools and hospitals and pay for their maintenance from local taxation. New-York City seems to be the one community that is not considered as entitled to what it wants, though it pays for it itself and bears nearly half the cost of what the rest of the State gets.

Of course many of these appropriations may not get through both branches of the Legislature, and the Governor will doubtless conclude that the interests of the State will require him to veto many that do get through. The veto power, "as it is commonly called," is one that he should use freely and firmly upon appropriations, without any reluctance to interfere with the "work" of the Legislature. It was for that that the power to strike out separate items of appropriation was given to him. But however many of these extravagant appropriations may be defeated, they show the disposition of the majority in the present Legislature. It seems to be "out" for all the spoils in sight and for all the money that can safely be gathered in to spend in building up the Republican Party.

THE HAWAIIAN JOB.

No feeling heart can refuse sympathy to the Hawaiian boomers in the Senate, even though no thinking head can accord them approbation. Their little game has been tried and it has failed for the present. That is doubly unfortunate for them. In the first place, time is in this case, as the lawyers say, of the essence. The longer the job is delayed the greater is the probability that the public will be informed what is the business basis of it, who are to profit by it, and in what proportions. Of course, exposure would be fatal to it, and the risk of exposure is becoming so great and imminent that no Senator with a reputation for good sense to lose can afford to show much eagerness to revive the scheme.

In the second place, it would have been extremely advantageous for the boomers to have their job put through by a Democratic Congress. If they could only have got it put through they would have been in a position, when the exposure came, after they had got all that there was in it for them, to turn around and assume virtuous and superior airs and blame the wicked Democrats. It is unfortunately true that the balance of power in the Senate has been held by men who are Democrats for revenue only, Senators from Havemeyer, statesmen who hail a particularly rascally job with enthusiasm. The Republicans meant to use some of these Senators as cat's-paws, as they had used them before in the tariff business, and the men were entirely willing to be so used. They do not ask questions about where money comes from that they see a chance of pocketing.

With the aid of these traders the Republicans had managed to put upon the Democrats the odium for the failure of the tariff legislation that the Democratic Party was pledged and elected to promote. It is too bad, of course, that the party should have been held responsible for the work of a little group of venal traitors in the Senate. But it is gratifying to remark that the same trick could not be played twice. The Democrats in the House last Summer thought they would stand a better chance of re-election if they smoothed things over, and allowed themselves to be dictated to by the Senators from Havemeyer, than if they rejected those Senators and their works and appealed to the country against them. They thought they could better afford to incur the Psalmist's censure, "When thou sawest a thief thou consentedst with him," than they could afford frankly to own that the thief and the Republicans had been too strong for them and had succeeded in frustrating the demand of the people for tariff reform.

They had some new light upon this question in November, and have since been disposed to revise their conclusions. They allowed themselves to be bullied by the Senators from Havemeyer with the threat that if they did not acquiesce in the demands of those Senators, the Tariff bill would fail. But they have refused to be bullied by the jobbers in the Senate with the threat that if they did not acquiesce in the Hawaiian cable job the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill would fail. Now, when the job comes up again, the Republicans will have to take the responsibility of it. It is not very likely that they will be willing to do this with the increasing imminence of a complete exposure of the job.

TESTIMONY FROM YONKERS.

Additional evidence as to the beneficial effect of the serum treatment for diphtheria is furnished in a brief report of the Health Officer of Yonkers, Dr. Valentine Browne. The vital statistics of the city show, he says, that the mortality from this disease was 50 per cent. in 1892, 47.36 per cent. in 1893, and 34.09 per cent. in 1894. Owing to the scarcity of the new remedy, only a little of it was used in the last three months of the year 1894, but the effect of this use was to reduce the mortality percentage for the entire year about one-quarter, or to 34.09, as we have said.

In January of this year there was a larger supply, and the mortality for that month was 16.66 per cent. In February (last month) the supply was for the first time equal to the demand, and the diphtheria mortality for the month was only 6.06 per cent. Although the number of cases in a city of the size of Yonkers is ordinarily not large, this is a very interesting and significant record, and it deserves to be added to the similar statistics procured from the hospitals in the large cities of the world and the general mortality reports of two or three of the cities in which those hospitals are situated.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

That one-third of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum object to continuing in office the Director of that institution shows, without any reference to the merits of the question, that the usefulness of that official would be very seriously impaired, if he had had any. It would very likely constitute a sufficient reason for a sensitive and zealous person why he should take himself out of the way, without waiting for the growth of the opposition to such a point that he would be put out by a majority of votes.

Of course, this consideration has nothing to do with the actual case. Between now and the next annual meeting of the museum is nearly a year, with nearly a year's salary for the Director. That is a relevant and quite conclusive consideration. Meanwhile, it is manifest that the retention of the Director is working injury to the museum. Many of those who are most in sympathy with the objects of the institution and most able and willing to forward them hold aloof from it because its management does not command their confidence. The museum loses more by this lack of confidence than perhaps a majority of the Trustees are aware.

It is even more significant that the management of the museum is, so to speak, losing its own confidence. It is explained that the present opposition to the Director in the Board of Trustees has nothing to do with the old exposure in The Times of his methods as a collector and vendor of collections. That exposure has a great deal to do with the lack of popular confidence of which we have spoken. But quite apart from that, it seems that the Director has managed by his administration to array against himself a third of the governing body of the museum, as appears by the vote. As a matter of fact, the opposition is stronger than that statement would indicate, for it has also clearly appeared that several of the Trustees waived their objections to the Director out of deference to the President, who is also the largest benefactor of the museum, and whose wishes are, indeed, entitled to every consideration short of inflicting a continuing injury upon the museum in order to please him. But when we consider what a solid phalanx of defenders the Director had in his Trustees when he was accused of fabrication and misrepresentation and ignorance in respect of his antiquities, it is evident that he must have strong power of repulsion when he has converted a third of the Trustees into his opponents. Although he has escaped for the time, it is evident that his escape is only temporary, and that the time must very soon come when the only obstacle will be removed that prevents the Metropolitan Museum from taking its place in the first rank of the museums of the world.

THE INCOME TAX CASE.

The postponement until April 15 of the date on or before which income-tax returns must be made will give the Supreme Court of the United States a chance to pass upon the validity of the law before these returns are absolutely required. The case has been set down for argument on the first Monday in March—yesterday—and there will be five or six weeks in which to afford a hearing to counsel and reach a decision, and the court ought to make a point of giving the country the benefit of its judgment before the time comes for beginning collection of the tax.

It is unfortunate that this test should not have been made in a more conspicuous and thorough way. It ought to have been a case to interest the whole country in the proceedings and put the court to a careful inquiry into the entire subject. It might possibly have been induced to overturn some of the unsound precedents of the past, if all the questions involved had been clearly presented and powerfully argued.

The suit was brought in the local court of the District of Columbia by Moore for an injunction to prevent the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from executing the provisions of the law on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Of course, the Judge did not assume to determine the merits of the case, but gave a decision for the Government that it might go at once to the District Court of Appeals. There a merely pro forma decision was rendered, sustaining the lower court in order to hasten the matter to the Supreme Court. The argument on the appeal in the District court was made by ex-Senator Edmunds, and, though it covered the main points in controversy, it seemed to be rather perfunctory, and there is little prospect of that thorough overhauling of the whole subject which it ought to receive before the Supreme Court.

This great tribunal has been rather apt to sustain Congress in the exercise of doubtful authority, especially in matters of taxation, and it needed a strong presentation to induce it to draw a clear Constitutional line, such as has not been laid down heretofore. It is certain that the income tax provided for in the law has not the merit of equality and will not operate uniformly. It is not equitable. But the strongest point against it, from the Constitutional point of view, is that it is a direct tax and should be apportioned among the States according to population. While this is true by the dictionary and by all foreign authority, the Supreme Court years ago held otherwise, because this kind of tax was unknown to the framers of the Constitution, just as railroads were unknown as a factor in inter-State commerce. To overcome a bad precedent requires a strong case and convincing argument, and the ablest lawyers in the United States should have been brought into a comprehensive and carefully devised suit to bring this test to the Supreme Court.

Cuba is illustrating, just now, the most terrible of all the terrible consequences of bad government. For centuries the island has been for Spain simply a lemon to be squeezed, constantly and ruthlessly. To the interests of its inhabitants not a thought has ever been given by the home Government; the one standard of merit among its officials has been the amount of revenue they could extort from the industries and commerce of a people Spanish in blood, indeed, but never treated otherwise than as aliens, to be despised and exploited; laws that in other ages Spain applied to the savages of both hemispheres have been kept in force unaltered, or, if changed, have been made still more oppressive; and the use of a debased currency, constantly changing in value, has hampered and in large measure destroyed whatever enterprise a tropic sun has not burned away. Under such a system, of necessity, revolts have been frequent. In other days, Spain suppressed them because she was strong; now, though powerless, she finds the task still easier. The effects of long-continued official tyranny and corruption are as manifest in the Cubans themselves as in their impoverished fields and deserted factories. The island, where real patriots once fought and died for independence, now produces men who, at home, are ordinary brigands, and in exile, voluntary or enforced, become impracticable agitators, vociferous in speech-making, eminently fit for conspiracy and the organization of "expeditions" that never get anywhere, but lamentably indisposed for serious action and self-sacrifice. It is easy to laugh at Cuban revolutions that break out and end in New-York or Key West; the hopeless incompetency of the men who take part in them is not without its ludicrous feature, and yet, in reality, these very things, instead of justifying the severity of Spain when she gets her hands on the "rebels," are but final and convincing proofs that Spanish rule has been and is iniquitous, and that its continuance is an anachronism. A Government whose subjects deteriorate has been indicted, tried, and convicted; it is a Government awaiting sentence.

Numberless and weighty are the authorities that declare marriage to be a lottery. Philosophers and clerks in dry-goods stores, poets and County Clerks, writers of fiction and amateur fishermen—from sources so widely contrasted as these can be drawn the same unvarying declaration, while memory fails to recall even a single instance in which either these people or anybody else made or attempted a serious denial of the definition's accuracy. Such being the case, it is impossible to read without apprehension the extremely stringent and comprehensive terms in which the new anti-lottery law forbids the citizens of these United States to participate in lotteries of any kind whatsoever, or to note without alarm the heavy penalties that will be imposed for any violation, however slight or apparently innocent, of its provisions. Even the writing of love-letters, already dangerous enough, will become criminal, for if marriage is a lottery, what are love-letters but lottery-tickets? A marriage certificate is without question "an instrument purporting to represent a chance or interest dependent upon the event of an enterprise offering prizes."

"DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG"

The Final Drama of the Trilogy Given at the Metropolitan.

The final drama of Wagner's trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," was given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The great tragedy has not been given properly in this city since the earlier days of German opera. True, it was given last year in a haphazard style for the benefit of a charity, which had to cover an unusual multitude of sins. But we may thank that performance, and those which accompanied it, for the present series of performances of Wagner in German. The conditions now are different, though they are far from being satisfactory. Not until opera companies become a permanent institution in this town shall we have adequate performances of such works as this. In the latter days of German opera here we had a state of affairs approaching permanency, and we had presentations of "Die Götterdämmerung" which cannot be approached in the present circumstances

An ideal performance of this marvelous work will never be given till the vocal art that is now associated with French and Italian opera is combined with the superb dramatic spirit and self-unconsciousness of the German stage. There is so much beautiful vocal music in "Die Götterdämmerung" that the drama will never be justly appreciated till this is perfectly sung. Perhaps the time when it will be so sung is not far off.

In last night's performance there was some forcible and earnest singing, but it must be admitted that it was characterized rather by dramatic intensity than by tonal beauty. But the acting was of a nature to atone for many of the vocal shortcomings. Herr Alvary might, perhaps, have done better to wear a beard, but he looked so picturesque that one almost forgave him for not looking the mature hero of the legend. Throughout the evening the tenor acted and sang with splendid vigor, and he achieved the unfailing effect with the immortal death scene, though he is not quite equal to its demands even yet.

Frau Rosa Sucher lacks the power of voice for so exacting a rôle as Brünnhilde is in this drama, but she is fully up to its histrionic demands. Her conception of it is correct and is imbued with poetic spirit. Her stage business is all full of eloquence, and many a young actress might learn a good deal from the direct significance of her poses and gestures.

Herr Emil Fischer filled his old part of Hagen capably. Herr Oberhauser was an acceptable Gunther, and Fräulein Gadski was a passable Gutrune. The Misses Lindh, Schilling, and Maurer were not inspiring as the Rhine maidens. The drama was respectably mounted, and both chorus and orchestra did their work efficiently. Mr. Damrosch conducted with firmness, and the large audience expressed its delight in an unmistakable manner.

The University Convocation.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—It is announced that the annual University Convocation held under the auspices of the State Board of Regents will take place Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 27, 28, and 29, this year, instead of the first week in July, as formerly. This is to prevent conflict with the fiftieth annual meeting of the Teachers' Association, to be held the succeeding week.

Lady Henry Somerset Lectures.

"The New English Woman" was the subject of a lecture by Lady Henry Somerset last evening at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The proceeds of the lecture are to be divided between the East Side Home Mission Work and an inebriates' home for women in England.

Comedian Reynolds Dies Suddenly.

George A. Reynolds, a comedian, whose specialty has been negro characters, died suddenly yesterday at 306 East Thirty-fifth Street from heart disease. He was a member of "The Vale of Avoca" company, and came to this city Friday last, going to the home of Thomas Murphy, an intimate friend.

"THE SHAUGHRAUN" AGAIN

A Spirited Performance of Boucicault's Famous Romantic Play—Other Changes of Bill.

A very spirited and entertaining performance of Dion Boucicault's Irish romantic drama, called "The Shaughraun," is now to be seen at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The scenery is all new, and was painted after the original models, and all the old "business" has been carefully preserved. The acting, except in the case of the gentleman who essays the difficult rôle of Harvey Duff, the informer, is all intelligent, though only Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, who now owns the play, and takes the part of Claire Ffolliott, has the tact and delicacy of method required to properly express the sentiment and humor of the text. Capt. Molyneux, however, is agreeably played by Henry Bagge, and the new Conn is Edward Heron, who somewhat resembles Boucicault physically and is, at least, a jolly young Irishman.

To an old stager, cherishing vivid memories of "The Shaughraun" at Wallack's twenty years ago, last night's performance was by no means unwelcome. It was a pleasure to note the deft construction of the play, its felicitous employment of theatrical device, its quick movement and sure climaxes. Only in a few spots has its humor become faded. Its sentiment is as fresh as ever. To the youngsters, especially those who jammed the top gallery, the performance seemed to afford unalloyed delight.

Mr. Seabrooke in Harlem.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke presented his new comic opera called "The Grand Vizier" at the Harlem Opera House last evening. This is the successor to "Tabasco," in which Seabrooke was last seen here, and it is closely related to that piece by Barnet and Chadwick. Dennis O'Grady appears in "The Grand Vizier" as a wandering Irishman, whose talisman is whisky instead of pepper sauce. Through whisky he secures the favor of a potentate, rank, and fortune. He still sings "Swim Out, O'Grady." He is still irrepressibly droll. The words of the new piece were written by Edgar Smith. The music is ascribed to Frederick Gagel.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Mr. N. C. Goodwin began a week's engagement at Col. Sinn's Park Theatre last night, acting Chauncey Short in "A Gilded Fool," by H. G. Carleton. Thursday and Friday evenings he will appear as David Garrick in T. W. Robertson's familiar adaptation of the German "Dr. Robin," which, in turn, was taken from the French play called "Sullivan." Mr. Goodwin's portrayal of Garrick is new to this neighborhood. On the same nights he will be seen as perplexed Mr. Golightly in "Lend Me Five Shillings," and at both performances Saturday he will act Jim Radburn in Augustus Thomas's charming play called "In Mizzoura."

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

The spectacular piece called "The Brownies," in which the droll creations of Palmer Cox's fancy are represented in all sorts of situations, involved in romance, and encountering moving accidents by flood and field, forms this week's entertainment at the Columbia. This is to be commended as a pretty and diverting stage performance especially attractive to the children, for whose benefit an extra matinée will be given Thursday in addition to the regular afternoon performances to-morrow and Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will appear at the Columbia next week.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Huber's Museum.—The tribe of South Sea Islanders is attracting a good deal of attention at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum by their singular appearance and quaint ways. Their native dances are very entertaining, and the interest they evince in the crowds who visit them is amusing in itself. In addition to the curiosities in the Curio Hall, there are Morrissey and Mar; Wilson, the expansionist; Prof. Cuttle's great illusion, "The Nations"; and de Karmo, the human salamander.

—Koster & Bial's.—Daisy Mayer and her troupe of pickaninnies made their first appearance at Koster & Bial's last night, and a new living picture, called "Electra," was exhibited for the first time. The artists who remain from last week are the Frantz family, acrobats; Paul Cinquevalli, juggler; A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; Mme. Stainville, character impersonator; the Rossow brothers, liliputian athletes; Harlay and Wilton, and Cissie Loftus, who remains the star attraction of the music hall.

—Keith's Union Square.—The usual excellent vaudeville performance opened the week at the Union Square Theatre yesterday. Ivan Tschernoff exhibited his troupe of educated dogs, and Lewis Dockstader gave a new and entertaining monologue. Among the other artists who contributed to the ever-changing bill were Samuel Collins and Vinnie Henshaw, J. Aldrich Libbey, Gilbert Sarony, in his old-time sketch; Goldie and St. Clair, Mlle. Zoe, and the Clipper duo.

—Eden Musée.—Powell, the magician, and Majilton, the juggler, will close their engagement at the Eden Musée next Saturday night. For the regular evening performances during the week and at the matinées Wednesday and Saturday they will present an entirely new bill. Mellie Ganthony, the monologue performer, will give her entertainment. Her first sketches will be "For Sweet Charity's Sake" and "Mrs. Gushaway's Children."

—Casino.—The bronze living pictures were the features of the performance at the Casino last night, and in addition to these, an excellent variety performance was given. Among the artists were Constanz and Ida, equilibrists; Lina and Vani, in their novel acrobatic feats; the Carpos Brothers; Pichat, Juanita, in her graceful dances; Spadoni, and Agnes. The performance was, in every respect, an enjoyable one.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Willis P. Sweatnam received an enthusiastic welcome at Proctor's yesterday. In the long list of foreign artists who appeared were Bruet-Riviere, the French mimics and dancers; Countess Aurelia Sandor, in Hungarian dances; Mlle. Petrescu, the hand balancer; Balazy and Durand, in new transformation sketches; and Susanna Shaffer, equilibrists.

—Grand Opera House.—Messrs. Donnelly and Girard, whose partnership has continued prosperously since "Natural Gas," appeared at the Grand Opera House last evening in an acrobatic and musical farce called "The Rainmakers," which was received with the customary measure of laughter and applause.

—American Theatre.—"Shenandoah" as it is now presented at the American Theatre is a spectacle full of life and color, exciting the observer through his sense of vision. The big war pictures are superbly executed. In a dramatic sense, too, the perofrmance is good.

Collector Healy Out of Office.

A. Augustus Healy, Internal Revenue Collector, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate, retired from that office yesterday, and turned the office over to his deputy, Alexander McKinney, who will be in charge until Mr. Healy's successor is appointed.

Mr. Healy's bondsmen signified their intention of becoming responsible for Mr. McKinney. Mr. McKinney said last night that as yet no word had been received from Washington, and the action of Mr. Healy in designating him to take charge of the office was purely voluntary.

Mr. Healy is under $100,000 bonds as Collector, and $10,000 as disburser of Federal moneys.

Arrivals on the Madiana.

Among the passengers of the steamship Madiana, which arrived from Trinidad yesterday, was Commodore Gardiner of the Cleveland Yacht Club, who formed one of the party which was wrecked in the Miranda not long ago.

Other arrivals by the vessel were the Princess Julia Bahia Lall of the Caribi tribe of Indians, and twenty-four specimens of the various tribes of the West Indian Islands, including Accawie Indians, Hindus, Caribs, and Barbadians. These last will be exhibited by Barnum & Bailey, and are in charge of Agent Maddox.

CHINA'S EFFORT AT PEACE

Li Hung Chang's Credentials Have Been Completed at Last.

KATO CONFERRED WITH KIMBERLEY

American Ministers Have Obtained Assurances from Japan that the Peace Envoys Shall Be Received.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that John W. Foster, counsel to the Chinese Peace Commission, will quit that place for Tien-Tsin to-morrow, March 5.

A dispatch from Pekin says that the documents accrediting Li Hung Chang as Peace Commissioner have been completed, and that he will quit Pekin to-morrow.

Mr. Kato, the Japanese Minister here, has had a long interview with Lord Kimberley, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, during which he communicated Japan's requirements with reference to China's peace envoy.

The appointment of Vice Admiral Alexander Buller to succeed Admiral Freemantle in command of the China station, first mentioned by the press a week ago, is today officially announced. The appointment is dated March 21.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—These are the latest developments in the China-Japan war, as officially received here:

The American Ministers, Mr. Denby at Pekin and Mr. Dun at Tokio, are actively engaged in arranging the preliminaries for the reception of the Chinese peace envoys in Japan.

Through their good offices Japan has learned the character of the powers conferred upon Li Hung Chang and Prince Kung, and has informally conveyed assurances that they are entirely satisfactory.

Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu will represent Japan at the meeting which is expected to take place about the last of this month. In diplomatic circles here the belief is expressed that the negotiations will result favorably.

The Standard will to-morrow print the following dispatch from its Berlin correspondent:

"Men here who know the situation in Eastern Asia in regard to the negotiations between Japan and China believe more strongly than ever that China wishes to gain time to come to an understanding with Russia. It is stated that Russia is disposed to consider large concessions proposed by a special envoy, with the view of obtaining possibly larger favors later on."

The Times will print to-morrow a dispatch from Haitcheng saying that the Third Japanese Division joined the Fifth Division on March 3, twenty miles southwest of Liaoyang. It is estimated that there are 15,000 Chinese troops at Liaoyang, 4,000 at Matenrie, and 12,000 at Mukden.

MOSCOW, March 4.—The Moscow Gazette says:

"It is impossible to permit the smallest seizure of Chinese soil by Japan. Corea must be evacuated and further encroachment prevented. If Japan has anything of that nature in view it is time for her to pause and consider, as in such a case the neutrality of Russia cannot be counted upon, despite her love of peace."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The Grashdanin says that if Japan should insist on any partition of China, or on acquiring Corea, she would assuredly have to reckon with Russia as an armed antagonist.

CUBAN INSURGENTS SUBDUED.

Marrero and His Band Surrendered and Others Are Parleying.

HAVANA, March 4.—The entire band of insurgents in Jaguey Grande, with Marrero, their leader, have surrendered to the authorities.

The Governor of Matanzas has telegraphed to the Governor General an expression of his satisfaction that the seditious movement in the Province of Matanzas is ended.

The Governor of the Province of Santiago has reported to the Governor General that the rioters at Buire are disposed to surrender, and a favorable result of pending parleyings with them is expected.

Marquis de Duquesna, Vice President of the Reform Party, is dead.

Herminio Leyva, a member of the Central Autonomist Party, has arrived at Manzanillo, and is conferring with Juan Ramirez, a former leader of the Autonomists, but now Collector of the Port, and other men who were prominent in the last revolution, but who are now attached to the Government, with a view to induce the rebels of the province to lay down their arms. It has been agreed to telegraph to Marcos Garcia, Spotorno, Luaces, and Mola to proceed to Manzanillo, so that all the most prominent men or the district can confer with the rebel leaders.

Bartolo Masso, commanding 200 men in the same district, has taken refuge in the mountains, completely discouraged. There is a band of 100 men under Amador Guerra, and a small band is stationed at Bayamo, Manzanillo, headed by Esteban Tamayo.

The military commander of Guantanamo reports that several members of Pedro Perez's band have surrendered to the authorities. The officials of the district assert that the rebel force there numbers 180 men, who are poorly armed, and are unable to do much fighting, as their supply of ammunition is becoming low.

It is presumed that they expect a fresh supply from abroad and warships are cruising along the coast in order to intercept any vessel that may bring ammunition for the rebels. The Mayor of Bayamo telegraphs to the Governor General that a commission of prominent men of the locality has been appointed to induce the rebels of Jiguani, Bayamo, and Manzanillo to submit to the Government. The Mayor says that he expects that the negotiations will result favorably.

MADRID, March 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Osma questioned the Ministry with regard to Americans arrested in Cuba. He then read the recent interview in Paris with Carlos Cespedes, published in The New-York Herald.

The Foreign Minister replied that he was officially informed that three Americans had been arrested in Havana, and that the United States Consul had applied for their release. He added that the Government supported the Governor General of Cuba in upholding the protocol of 1877 between Spain and the United States, and in nowise would protect Americans conspiring against the Spanish Executive in Cuba, where foreigners were subject to the law equally with Spaniards, the only difference being that for violations of the law the former must be tried in ordinary courts, instead of by court-martial.

The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brought confirmation of the report that the city was under martial law. One of the passengers of the vessel, a Cuban, who does not wish his name to appear in print, told a reporter for The New-York Times that the better class of Cubans do not look with favor upon the uprising, considering it to have been ill-advised because ill-timed.

The report of Garcia's death, said The New-York Times's informant, is correct. Havanese papers, he added, had printed many versions of how the notorious bandit had met his fate. One is to the effect that he was killed by some of his own men. The Cuban passenger said he had reason to believe that his death was caused by Government spies, who had been smuggled into the ranks of Garcia's followers.

According to the officers of the Vigilancia, there was very little excitement in Havana while the vessel was there. The only gunboat in the harbor during the Vigilancia's stay left the port Feb. 28, bound, it was said, for Santiago de Cuba.

FRENCH TREATY WITH CANADA.

Provisions of the Irish Land Bill Introduced by Morley.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, said that the commercial treaty between France and Canada had not yet been ratified, owing to a defect in the act of the Canadian Parliament confirming the treaty, but he hoped that as soon as the Canadian Parliament should meet, the treaty would be ratified without delay.

The Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish Land bill. In his remarks introducing the measure Mr. Morley said that he believed that the purchase of holdings was the ultimate solution of the land question in Ireland, but universal compulsory purchase would take more than one generation to effect. In the meantime a modus vivendi must be found.

Mr. Morley, continuing, said that the foundation of the bill was the principle of protecting the tenant in the ownership of improvements. Henceforth only the tenant would receive the benefit of the improvements he had made upon his holding, as the landlord would not be allowed to charge rent for improvements.

Fair rents would be fixed every ten years, instead of every fifteen years, as at present. Within the next two years all arrears due, he said, might be recovered, but after the expiration of that time the landlord could not recover more than two years' rent.

The questions in regard to evicted tenants, Mr. Morley said, would be met by re-enacting the thirteenth section of the act of 1891, giving voluntary reinstatement—not compulsory—in cases where the present occupants are unwilling to terminate their tenancies.

He concluded by saying that the Government had done its best to meet the practical difficulties of one of the thorniest subjects in the whole field of modern politics. He appealed to all reasonable men to fairly and carefully consider the matter and not lightly throw away the opportunity of placing upon the statute book a just and practical scheme.

The Irish Land bill passed the first reading without a division. Speakers of all parties approved its general principle, evidently recognizing it as an able, honest endeavor to settle a vexed question.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA

British Steamer St. Pancras Reports Sighting an Upturned Vessel.

LONDON, March 4.—The British steamer St. Pancras, Capt. Young, at Liverpool from Port Royal, S. C., reports that on Feb. 28, in latitude 51 degrees north, longitude 21 degrees west, she sighted an upturned vessel of about 150 tons burden.

The British bark Janet McNeil, Capt. Jones, from Buenos Ayres Dec. 3, which arrived at Falmouth to-day, had her bulwarks started, lost her foretopmast and jibboom, some boats and skids, and her poop rails, and sustained other damage about her deck during the passage. On Feb. 5, in latitude 50 degrees north, longitude 14 degrees west, she encountered a gale, during which she was thrown upon her beam ends and was obliged to jettison fourteen tons of her cargo.

The British steamer Wydale, Capt. Gibson, from New-Orleans, reported arrived at Queenstown March 2, is aground in the Foyle River. She will probably be compelled to lighten in order to get afloat.

The Norwegian bark Emil Stang, Capt. Evensen, from Southampton for Darien, has put into St. Michaels, having sickness on board. One death is reported.

The American bark Gleneida, Capt. Corning, which sailed from New-York Dec. 7 for Port Elizabeth, grounded while entering the latter harbor to-day. She sustained some damage, and is leaking slightly. Her cargo is not believed to be damaged, and it is being discharged.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S REAL REVENUE

Premier Whiteway Refutes False Reports About the Colony.

LONDON, March 4.—Premier Whiteway of Newfoundland has cabled a letter to The Times declaring that for some time past there have appeared in the English press "most malicious and sensational misrepresentations respecting this colony and its public men, over the signatures of Reuter and Dalziel."

Mr. Whiteway gives as an instance a Reuter dispatch under the date of Jan. 26, which asserts that the revenue of Newfoundland, up to the date mentioned, was $30,000, being one-sixth of the revenue for the corresponding period (twenty-six days) of 1894.

Mr. Whiteway says that the revenue for that period was $38,257, against $55,289 for the corresponding period of 1894. He does not ascribe the decline to the financial crisis, but to the reduced purchasing power, owing to the limitation of the markets for exports. This condition, he says, would have been materially averted had the Imperial Government ratified the Bond-Blaine convention with the United States.

REBEL MARKSMEN IN MUSCAT.

Sultan's Troops in the Forts Are Armed with Ancient Weapons.

LONDON, March 4.—The Kilwa's passengers from Kurrachee say that the rebels at Muscat number 350. They are armed with Martini rifles, are excellent marksmen, and still hold the town.

The Sultan's troops, 2,500 strong, occupy the forts. They are armed with weapons of ancient pattern.

Several corpses were lying in the streets of the town, and anybody that tried to remove them was fired upon.

The rebels treat the citizens well. Some British residents occupy a large coal shed belonging to the Residency. Others are on board vessels or have fled inland.

The house of an English missionary who had gone to the Residency was looted. The surgeon of the Residency, while in a boat flying the British flag, was fired at. The war ships Sphinx and Bramble had arrived.

CANIVET IS A FUGITIVE.

Escape from a Summons to Testify in Another Blackmailing Case.

LONDON, March 4.—The Morning Post has this dispatch from Paris:

"It is reported that Editor Canivet has fled to Constantinople to escape Magistrate Doppfer's summons to testify in a case similar to that in which he was acquitted."

Canivet, who is the editor of Le Paris, was acquitted Feb. 21 of blackmailing, in a case in which he was involved with other Parisian journalists.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S WILL.

Details of the Estate Bequeathed to His Wife and Children.

LONDON, March 4.—Lord Randolph Churchill's will, which is dated July, 1883, bequeaths to the testator's wife the sum of £500 and his horses, carriages, plate, pictures, china, books, furniture, and other household effects, and the income from the residue of his property, which is subject to Lady Churchill's life interest.

The principal of the residue, however, is to be held in trust, to be eventually divided into equal shares for the testator's children.

The gross value of the personal estate is entered in the Probate Registry at £75,071. The net valuation is not entered. By a codicil added in 1888 the testator bequeathed his private papers, letters, and documents to Viscount Curzon and the late Louis J. Jennings, to be published, retained, or destroyed at their discretion.

GERMAN ARMY IN REICHSTAG.

Dueling and Decrees Forbidding Socialist Workmen Discussed.

BERLIN, March 4.—In the Reichstag today the debate on military estimates was continued. Herr Bebel attacked the decrees which The Vorwaerts published forbidding the employment of Socialists on military works, and also denounced dueling in the army.

Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorff indignantly protested that the publishing of the decrees showed that disloyal employes of the Government stole public documents, for which they were doubtless well paid; nevertheless, they were traitors to their country.

Dueling, he said, was certainly declining, and soldiers were in no wise the chief offenders. The annual average of duels in the army was eleven.

The vote on the Generals' salaries was carried by a large majority.

COUNTY COUNCIL PROGRESSIST.

A Tie in Elected Members and Bare Majority with Aldermen.

LONDON, March 4.—The returns from the four districts in which the result of the election for members of the County Council was not known until to-day, show that ten members have been returned—four from the city and two each from three outlying districts. All of these districts returned Moderates, making the Council vote a tie—59 Progressists to 59 Moderates.

Lord Dunraven, who stood as a Moderate, was elected to replace the member for the Wandsworth Division, which was represented in the retiring Council by a Progressist.

The Council also contains nineteen Aldermen from divisions outside the city, of whom ten will not retire at present. The new Council will elect nine Aldermen.

BISMARCK AND THE LIBERALS.

Partisan Objections to Reichstag's Celebration of His Birthday.

LONDON, March 4.—The Daily News's Berlin dispatch says that at the initiative of Herr von Levetzow private negotiations have been carried on by the various party leaders in the Reichstag about the celebration of Prince Bismarck's birthday.

The Centrists and a number of the Liberals refused to take part in any festival because the Prince still actively deals in anti-Liberal politics. This, to a certain extent, defeats the plan for a celebration; nevertheless, Parliament will suspend business April 1 to enable the members to visit the Prince.

Death of Sir William Scovell Savory.

LONDON, March 4.—Sir William Scovell Savory, one of the Surgeons Extraordinary to the Queen, is dead.

Sir William Scovell Savory, Bart., F. R. S., was born in 1826. He studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the London University. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, a member of the Council in 1877, and President of the college in 1885 and 1886. He published "The Pathology of Cancer," "Life and Death," 1863; an introduction to the "Book of Health," edited by Malcolm Morris, 1883; and various papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society, and in the "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions."

Queen Victoria at Buckingham.

LONDON, March 4.—The Queen, accompanied by ex-Empress Frederick, arrived at Paddington Station from Windsor at noon to-day. Her Majesty was assisted to a carriage, and was driven to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. She was frequently cheered en route, and bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment. Her Majesty looks much healthier than she did on the occasion of her last visit to London. She will hold a drawing room to-morrow.

France Accepts Her Invitation.

PARIS, March 4.—M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed Count von Münster-Ledenburg, German Ambassador, this afternoon, that the French Government has decided to accept the invitation of Germany to take part in the coming naval fêtes at Kiel.

Rosebery's Health Improved.

LONDON, March 4.—Lord Rosebery passed a restful night and is greatly improved.

Lord Rosebery has been ordered by his physician to go to some resort where he may be benefited by a warm climate, and complete cessation of work.

Illness of Ambassador Bayard.

LONDON, March 4.—United States Ambassador Bayard is suffering from slight indisposition, and has gone to Bournemouth to recuperate.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Corry, Penn., March 4.—Nearly the entire business portion of Waterford was burned this morning. The principal losers were: L. M. Ross, shoe stock, $8,000; insurance, $4,000. F. E. Ensworth, hardware, $2,000; insurance, $1,000. Hull Brothers, dry goods, $5,000; insurance, $1,000. E. W. Patton, drugs, groceries, $2,500; insurance, $1,400. R. I. Johnson, jewelers, $2,500; insurance, $600. Mrs. H. A. Ward, $3,000; no insurance. Willar Block, $3,000; insurance, $1,500 There were numerous other losses, which brings the total up to $50,000; insurance, $14,755.

Chicago, March 4.—The electric power house of the Chicago and North Shore Electric Railway, at Edgewater, burned. The huge dynamos and most of the motor cars were destroyed. The offices of the company were also located in the building. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

Erie, Penn., March 4.—The business portion of the town of Waterford, sixteen miles south of Erie, on the Pennsylvania and Erie Railway, burned. Two full blocks, comprising twenty business houses, were burned. The loss is $50,000; half covered by insurance.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 4.—The business portion of Andrews was destroyed by fire. The Andrews Hotel, S. J. Leady's dry goods store, J. W. Autenrith's grocery, Mrs. Branden's dwelling, and J. M. Starr's shoe shop burned; loss, $15,000.

Boston, March 4.—The Church of the Gate of Heaven, corner of Fourth and I Streets, South Boston, was damaged $25,000 by fire to-day.

Alexandria, Ind., March 4.—Six business houses in the Bee Hive block burned; loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

Lewiston, Me., March 4.—The Wilson Hotel at Wilson's Springs has been burned; loss, $60,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

11:30 P. M., March 3—109 Avenue D; rubbish in cellar; damage, $50.

3:35 A. M., March 4—413 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; stable of James Fellows; damage, $500.

8:35 A. M.—272 Delancey Street; Louis Putler, tenement; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—222 West Thirty-first Street; Joseph Staddon, dwelling; damage, $1,000.

12:45 P. M.—103 Livingston Street; damage trifling.

10:40 P. M.—155 East Thirty-ninth Street; Alfred Fisher; damage, $800.

10:40 P. M.—2,080 Third Avenue; Jacob Schwartz; damage, $15,000.

RE-ENTER WARNER MILLER

Says He Is in Politics Again and Will Dig Up the War Axe.

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD MR. PLATT

Thomas C. Must Behave, Else There Will Be More Trouble -- Mr. Miller Gives His Views on Police Legislation.

Republican politicians, Platt as well as anti-Platt, have been waiting for the past few days for what they called a bugle blast from ex-Senator Warner Miller.

It came last night. It will resound to-day over the hills of Herkimer and many another county.

To Tiogan ears it will not come as sweet music. There is a note of war in it if things do not go right. It is not placatory toward Platt, neither is it denunciatory of him.

Ex-Senator Miller announces his own return to activity in politics. He is going to take part as he has not in a few years. He is in fine trim again.

The Platt people thought the bugle call would be a summons to rally around the banner of their beleagured boss. But it is not. It is a call for Mr. Miller's friends to come to arms again.

Politicians were speculating last night. Some thought the call meant that ex-Senator Miller wants to succeed Senator Hill, or that he would like the next Republication nomination for Governor.

Ex-Senator Miller's announcement will make no end of political comment.

He was visited last night at his apartments in the Hotel Majestic, and he made the following statement:

The meeting at the Windsor Hotel was a private meeting of a number of gentlemen, and for that reason I have not said anything of this. In fact it was such a private affair as is usually considered by gentlemen as confidential.

So much has been said, however—some of it true and much that was false—that I feel at liberty to state what transpired while I was present.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the Police bills and various reform measures, pending before the Legislature and demanded by the people of this city. It was not called as an anti-Platt meeting, and was not such a meeting.

Any one familiar with politics knows that it is impossible to start any movement of importance based on so narrow an issue as opposition to a single individual.

I expressed my views on some of the pending measures very freely, and I am entirely willing to do so now.

First, I hold that what is known as the Police Magistrates bill—the bill abolishing the present Police Justices—should pass with an amendment permitting the Mayor to appoint any present members of the court if he sees fit. The investigation of the Lexow committee, while it did not take up the matter of the Police Justices, disclosed enough to show that they are the most corrupt courts now in existence. They have been a terror, not to evildoers, but to the poor people. This criticism does not apply to all the members of the court, for some of them I believe to be honest, upright men.

The bill for the reorganization of the Police Department should provide, in my judgment, first, that the Superintendent or Chief of Police, whatever he may be called, should be given entire power and control over the police force, such as the selection of Captains, detailing of men, &c. He should be charged with the execution of all laws and be held responsible for the order or crime of the city.

He should be appointed by the Mayor and be directly responsible to him. He should hold his office by as secure a tenure as the Sheriff does, and should only be removed on complaint of the Mayor to the Governor or to the commission, as it may be thought best—and after a hearing. This gives substantially a single head to the police force of this city, but in addition I would retain a Police Board which would be bi-partisan, having two members from each of the principal parties. The Commissioners should have charge of everything pertaining to the Police Department except what is by law reposed in the Superintendent. The Commissioners should have the control of the property of the Police Department and have the appointment of election officers, as now provided by law, and should have charge of making all contracts for supplies, and should be a continuous court for the trial of all complaints against members of the police force.

It is impossible that the Republican Legislature will ever give all these functions into the hands of any one man, for they believe that for many years they have lost the State elections by frauds committed in this city and Brooklyn, and that these frauds were committed not only with the knowledge of the police of the city, but very largely by their direct aid.

I have some slight feeling on this matter myself. It is a conceded fact that I was defrauded out of my election as Governor by the frauds committed in this city and Kings County.

The Police Commission should be appointed by the Mayor, as now provided by law. I am opposed to their election in any and all circumstances. You might as well provide that Park Commissioners and Dock Commissioners and Charities Commissioners should be elected. These offices are recognized everywhere as a class that ought to be filled by appointment, and to be removed for cause, at any time. If the Commissioners were elected they would easily, by their control of the the police of the city, make it possible to re-elect themselves or any successors that they might choose.

Furthermore, it would result undoubtedly in Tammany Hall, as long as it is in existence, electing two of the Police Commissioners. If the election of last Fall meant anything, it meant that that should not happen.

The Republican Party is in power, it has a majority in both branches of the Legislature, because the people believed that they would give reform government and substantial home rule. If they do not do it, they will be repudiated by the people and the party.

Criticism has been made of Mayor Strong that he has appointed too many Democrats to office. It must be remembered that Mayor Strong was elected by a union of Republicans, Democrats, and independents, and he is in honor bound to recognize all the forces that contributed to his election. But if he should appoint only Democrats to office, the Republican Party is in honor bound to go forward and pass the measures demanded by the people. If it does this all will be well in the Republican Party. There will be no occasion for divisions or factional fights. But if legislation either passed or prevented simply for the purpose of giving patronage to the party or individuals, then there will be a contest and a breach which nothing can heal.

The distribution of patronage by a party is a great duty imposed upon it. If it exercises it wisely, it will be a great benefit to the party. If it is not so exercised, it will certainly disorganize and disrupt the party.

As I have already stated, the Windsor conference was not for the purpose of organizing war or a contest against any man, but for the purpose of urging upon the legislators the importance of meeting the just expectations of the people, and I confidently believe they will meet those expectations; that when the Legislature adjourns, it will be found that it has done substantially all that was expected of it, and that the Republican Party will be at peace.

There was no discussion of Presidential candidates while I was present, but it was held that every Congressional district should be left free, through its primaries and conventions, to elect its delegates untrammeled. These delegates, after being elected, if they should agree on any one individual, might get together. That would be a good thing to do to increase the influence of the State. But if they cannot agree, they should be left entirely free to go as they please. This is the unwritten law of the party, and I do not believe that any one will be found contesting it.

If Mr. Platt agrees with these views of the methods of management, as I believe he must, all will be well; if the legislative measures which do not square with the principles of the party are forced through simply to give patronage to the party and to individuals, there will undoubtedly be a break.

I do not believe that there is any occasion for a factional fight in the party over patronage or anything connected with it, and there will not be unless an attempt shall be made to have the party violate its principles and its pledges.

Ex-Senator Miller was then asked what his own future course in politics would be, and he said:

I propose to take an active part in the politics of my party in the State.

For the past two years I have been poor in health and in pocket; the latter poverty produced by the troubles of the Nicaragua Canal Company. To-day I am rich in good health and have got money enough in my pocket to buy the next meal, and I propose to have something to say about the politics of my own party in this State. The old wigwam will be set up in the country of the Mohawks. Scattered members of the tribe will be called together. The hatchet will be dug up, the war paint got ready, and every preparation made for an active campaign—not against Republicans, but against the common enemy.

Ex-Senator Platt was not in last night when an effort was made to get his views on ex-Senator Miller's views. The two ex-Senators may have had a talk within a few days.

MR. SMITH TO SENATOR LEXOW

Asks Him to Delay Action on the Police Bills Until the One Prepared Here Can Be Submitted.

The following letter has been sent to Senator Clarence Lexow by Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Special Committee on Municipal Reform of the Chamber of Commerce:

New-York, March 4.

Hon. Clarence Lexow, Chairman of the Police Investigation Committee, Albany:

My Dear Mr. Senator: In view of the confidential and friendly relations which have existed between you as Chairman of the Police Investigation Committee and myself, as representative of the Chamber of Commerce, I trust that I need offer no apology for addressing to you a public letter touching police reorganization.

The claim to be heard in some authority on the part of this Chamber is not confined to general consideration, for I may be permitted to recall to your attention the fact that the Chamber took initial steps which led to the appointment of your committee, and that, when ex-Gov. Flower vetoed the appropriation for its expenses, accompanied with an implication upon your good faith, the Chamber gave to your committee a strong moral support, and supplied also the financial aid which made the police investigation possible and effective.

No one who studies the drift of public opinion in this city can fail to discover that there is a settled and irresistible determination on the part of a large and influential majority of our citizens to see to it that the highly important work so faithfully performed by your Committee on Police Investigation shall be crowned with such appropriate legislation as will command public confidence and secure the ends for which your committee was appointed, and which was most emphatically expressed by the late election. If that election in this city had any significance, it must be interpreted to mean that sound municipal reform should prevail, and that all alliance, direct or indirect, with Tammany Hall or its methods should be destroyed.

No police reorganization bills that do not embody these considerations fully will settle permanently this important question. If this work is now imperfectly or inadequately performed, it will return to plague the next Legislature.

As I informed you when I last had an opportunity of talking with you, a committee of ten, appointed at a recent mass meeting of the citizens of this city, and of which Mr. George L. Rives is Chairman, has been engaged in preparing a Police Reorganization bill, which will embody the most careful thought and study of some of the ablest lawyers, business men, and experts of this city. It is expected that this bill will be ready for presentation to the Legislature in the course of two weeks.

I am instructed by the Committee of Municipal Reform of the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of Seventy, and a large number of private citizens to ask in their name that you will cause all action in the Senate regarding the reorganization of the Police Department of the City of New-York to be suspended until the bill above referred to can be presented for the consideration of the Legislature.

This request is made by our citizens, regarding bills which relate solely to their own city. I hope therefore you will conclude that justice requires the Legislature to accede to such reasonable demands. Inasmuch as public opinion regarding police reorganization is not unanimous all light upon this grave subject should be welcome.

The public is so largely interested in the question involved in this letter that I give it to the press in the hope and belief that you will receive public support should you decide to adopt the course herein indicated.

I am, my dear Mr. Senator, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
Chairman Special Committee on Municipal Reform.

UNJUST TO THE REVENUE MARINE

The Compromise on the Amendment to Create a Retired List for Officers Has Bad Features.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Although much disappointment has been caused by the failure of the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, creating a retired list for the officers of the Revenue Marine, no time will be lost in carrying out the provisions of the compromise, made necessary through the obstinacy of the House, which authorizes a board of three Surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service, and three officers of the Revenue Marine Service, to examine incapacitated officers, who are to be placed on waiting orders, with half-active pay, and out of the line of promotion.

This provision will remove about thirty-five officers from the active list, some of whom are very old, whose disabilities make it impossible for them to perform service, and promote deserving officers, who have been kept in the background by the absence of a law such as that proposed by the Senate.

The narrowness of the House is shown in the fact that, should any of the officers who are to be advanced under this compromise become incapacitated for duty, fresh legislation would have to be had in order to set them aside and benefit officers below them on the list, who would be subject to all the annoyances which the Senate amendment was intended to remove.

Lieut. Shoemaker, now stationed at New-York, who is at the head of the list of Lieutenants, will become a Captain by virtue of the new legislation, and several other well-known officers will secure merited advancement.

No one who is acquainted with the work performed by the Revenue Marine Service has been able to discover any merit in the objections which prevented the adoption of the original amendment. The movement to do justice to the officers who spend their lives in the service will not cease, and it is not unlikely that a law on the lines of the defeated Senate amendment will be passed in the next session of Congress.

Maine City Elections.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—Municipal elections were held to-day in all of the cities of this State. In this city, Mayor James P. Baxter (Rep.) was re-elected by a majority of 688. Lewiston, Brunswick, Waterville, Rockland, Bath, and all the other cities which usually have Republican officers elected such to-day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Benjamin Tyler, sixty-six years old, a retired sea Captain, died of pneumonia at Smithtown yesterday. The greater portion of his life was spent at sea. He was a good navigator, but an unfortunate one. Jesse Carl of Northport built him a 400-ton schooner in 1870. The vessel was wrecked three times. The last time she was wrecked on Small Island, off the Spanish coast, and her crew was saved by a Spanish gunboat.

—Edward Palmer died at the home of his son-in-law, Charles A. Denike, 33 Ormond Place, Brooklyn, Sunday. He was born in Dutchess County in 1808. He was a seafaring man, and was active in shipping circles until four years ago. He was a member of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves a wife and four children.

—John H. Vonderhorst, the brewer, died yesterday of pneumonia at Baltimore, aged forty-one years. His wife died last week from the same ailment and was buried Saturday. Mr. Vonderhorst was the brother of Harry Vonderhorst, Treasurer of the Baltimore Baseball Club.

—Simon M. Saunders died at his home, on South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, yesterday. He was fifty-nine years old, was born in England, but came to this country when a young man, and was a member of the Old Guard of New-York. He leaves a son and two daughters.

—Frederick A. Lockwood, the founder of the Lockwood Manufacturing Company and a Director in that company, died in East Boston, Mass., yesterday of paralysis. He was fifty-six years old. He leaves a wife.

—Dr. John H. H. Breintnail of Newark, N. J., died last night of paralysis. He was sixty years old. He had lived in Newark forty-seven years. During the war he was Surgeon on the war ship Crusade.

—John H. Morrison, President of the Hydro-Pneumatic Pump Company, at 101 Walker Street, died Saturday at Cranford, N. J. He was seventy years old and a member of the Produce Exchange.

IN THE MEMORY OF EMMET

IRISHMEN CALLED UPON TO EMULATE THE PATRIOT'S SPIRIT.

Commissioner Kerwin Says Nothing Can, Come Without Fighting—The Rev. George C. Betts's Address.

Police Commissioner Michael Kerwin presided at a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Cooper Institute last night, under the management of the Irish Nationalists of this city to celebrate the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet. The basement hall was crowded in every part.

In the audience were members of the Irish Volunteers, the Papal Brigade, and the Sixty-ninth Battalion in uniform.

Among the guests seated beside Gen. Kerwin on the platform were the Rev. George C. Betts of St. John's Episcopal Church of Passic, N. J., the orator of the evening; John J. Crimmins, M. D. Gallagher, Col. P. J. Cody of the Irish Volunteers, Capt. John Kerwin of the Papal Brigade, William Lyman, John P. Sutton, Peter J. McGann, Thomas Dorn, Patrick Dee, Lawrence Higgins, Thomas Stapleton, John O'Connell, M. J. Langan, C. J. Reilly, M. H. Carew, P. J. Quinn, M. J. Harty, and P. M. Lennon. Gen. Kerwin in opening the proceedings said:

"I take the presence of so large an audience as an evidence that the principles for which Robert Emmet worked and died are still dear to the hearts of the Irish people. Of late it has not been fashionable to refer to the doctrine for which Emmet died. The Irish people have been led away by leaders teaching them to worship false gods, but I am proud to see the Irish race returning to their allegiance to the principles that alone can give them a nation to be proud of.

"A people desiring freedom and capable of enjoying it must be willing to fight for it, for in no other way can liberty be obtained. No nation ever obtained liberty without the shedding of blood.

"People may ask what are we prepared to do to follow out the principles of Emmet. We may not be prepared to do anything at once, but this is the time to prepare. We may wait forever for the opportunity to come to us, and it may not come, but the way to bring the opportunity to us is to make it."

Dr. Betts delivered an eloquent oration on the life and character of Emmet, and was listened to with great attention and frequently applauded. Speaking of the patriot, he said:

"Before he was out of his teens, he had arrived at the conclusion that earth held no other remedy for his country's misfortunes than such as found their redress in his countrymen's strong right arms. The growing, if not the almost universal, conviction of the wisest and the best men today is precisely the same. To such conclusion, again and again, Ireland's sons have been forced by the apathy or disdain with which appeals have been met for generations, or by the hate which has, times without number, dictated English legislation for Ireland.

"After all that may be said, the people of Ireland and their friends in every land might just as well accept the conclusion that unless Ireland is prepared to go down on her knees and sue for pardon and peace by unconditional surrender she must fight for her liberties."

Resolutions were adopted that Ireland was a nation, all the rights and powers of which had been usurped by Great Britain, and arraigning the British Government as guilty of robbery, piracy, and murder against the Irish people. The Irish people were urged, in view of the possible outbreak of a great European war, to take practical steps to obtain military knowledge and experience. The following resolution met with general approval.

Resolved, That as the Government of Great Britain has never hesitated to employ the most merciless agencies to accomplish the destruction and extermination of the Irish people, both combatants and non-combatants; and still pursues her work of murder; therefore, we declare the use of any and every means of warfare against England as justinable under the circumstances, and Irishmen should not hesitate to use them when necessity demands it, or opportunity shall present itself.

In addition to the speeches there was an enjoyable entertainment consisting of songs, recitations, &c.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. Bogly's Musical Morning.—Many representatives of the fashionable world attended A. Morris Bogly's musicale at the Waldorf yesterday. It was the first of the fourth course for this season, and was one of the most successful yet given. The artists who appeared were F. Della Sudda, who opened the programme with Chopin's "Scherzo," (B flat minor); Hollman, the 'cellist, and Miss Marguerite Hall, soprano. Orton Bradley was at the piano. Among those present were Princess Hatzfeldt, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mme. Fabbricotti, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Jr., Mrs. E. C. Brookes, Mme. De Baril, Mme. Del Valle, Mme. Del Monte, Miss Del Monte, Maurice de Manny-Talvande, Charles H. Gibson, Jr., Baron Rosenkrands, Mrs. J. H. Ballentine, Mrs. J. R. De La Mar, Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, Miss Helen King, and Mrs. J. N. Winslow.

—Presented at the Belgian Court.—James Stevenson Ewing, United States Minister to Belgium, presented at Court the following Americans, who are at present residing in Brussels: Miss Gammell of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Thomas J. MacMahan of Chicago, daughter of Minister Ewing; Miss Julia H. Tompkins, daughter of Gen. C. H. Tompkins, formerly of Governors Island, and Mrs. Ewing. All the ladies wore white satin. Miss Edith Lyttleton Reese and Miss Mary Helen Reese of New-York, having been presented last year, did not appear in white. The former appeared in Nile green satin, while her sister wore pink satin and lace.

—A Series of Art Talks.—Elliott Dangerfield has consented to give a series of "Art Talks" during the Lenten season. They are to be held at the home of Miss Mac Lean, 7 West Sixty-third Street. Mr. Dangerfield's ability is well known, and his first lecture on the "Expression and the Development of Art" will no doubt be largely attended. It has not yet been decided on what day the lectures will be given. Tickets for the course may be had from the following patronesses: Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Brandrith Symonds, Mrs. James A. Keene, and Miss Winterton.

—The Bacon-Payne Marriage.—One of the most interesting Easter weddings will be that of Miss Edyth Blanche Payne, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Payne of 98 Park Avenue, to C. Graham Bacon, Jr. The ceremony will take place on April 24 at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, and will be performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren. The affair will be an elaborate one. The honeymoon will be spent in England, where the London season will be enjoyed.

—Elfenbein-Broadman Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Sarah Broadman to Abraham Elfenbein at Webster Hall on Sunday evening was largely attended. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fabian Light of the Congregation Darech Amna, according to the Jewish ritual. More than five hundred guests sat down to the wedding banquet, which followed the ceremony. The bride wore white satin, with a long train, and carried a large bouquet of roses.

Wong Chin Foo Wants a Job.

Wong Chin Foo called on President Murray of the Excise Board yesterday and filed an application for an inspectorship in the department. He said he was born in the northern part of China, and that his father and seven uncles all wore red jackets.

DEATH OF A VETERAN SHOWMAN

W. C. Coup, Once the Partner of P. T. Barnum, a Victim of Pneumonia.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 4.—W. C. Coup, the veteran showman, died this morning at St. Luke's Hospital of pneumonia, after a week's illness. He was making a tour of Florida with a show under the name of Coup, Cooper & Co.'s Circus.

W. C. Coup, who was about fifty-nine years old, was the pioneer of the modern circus, and the first man to induce the late P. T. Barnum to form what was known as an "aggregation," or "Greatest Show on Earth." Mr. Coup had been engaged in the circus business in a small way before he formed his partnership with Barnum. This was before the country was honeycombed with railroads, and

A BRONZE KEEL PLATE

Now at the Herreshoffs for the Cup Defender.

VIGILANT TO BE LENGTHENED FORWARD

A Crew to be Sent to England to Bring Her to This Country in Two Weeks—E. A. Willard at Bristol.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—The keel plate for the new cup defender at the Herreshoffs' works will be of ordinary bronze, 4 inches in thickness and 22 inches in width at its widest part. This widest part is somewhat abaft the centre, and from it the plate tapers away almost to a point at the forward end, and to a width of 4 inches at the stern, where there is a slot for the stern post. The plate is in three pieces, but flanges are provided for riveting the pieces firmly together.

The plate will rest directly on the top of the lead keel, and the latter will be bolted to it with long bronze bolts, holes for which are now being drilled in the lead by the workmen. The keel plate is about thirty feet in length, and has cross webs, to which floors will be riveted, and also a large terminal web on either side, to which the plates of the garboard strake will be bolted.

The mold in which the lead keel was cast was removed last week, and this casting was found to be an unusually good and smooth one. The dimensions of this lead keel correspond very closely to those already given. It is about 3 feet long on the top, is 5½ feet deep, and rounds up on the bottom at both the forward and after ends. It is 22 inches wide at the greatest width on top, and tapers away to almost a point at either end. It is slightly bulbed toward the bottom, but the greatest thickness through the bulb is not 6 inches more than the width on top.

Workmen are now covering this lead keel with thin bronze plates fastened by screws, the idea being to give the keel a similar nonfouling surface as the rest of the boat. It shows that expense is not to be spared in the matter of construction. Indications are for a draft of fully 18 feet to the boat, with a beam of a little under 24 feet, or a bit narrower and deeper than before outlined.

Aluminium bronze is still believed to be the material for plating.

E. A. Willard, who will manage the Vigilant, was in town Saturday, and had a long talk with President J. B. Herreshoff about lengthening the boat forward. Mr. Herreshoff, it is understood, discouraged the idea, but Mr. Willard is not quite satisfied that some ulterior motive was not at the bottom of the matter. The Vigilant could certainly be improved by being lightened of weight inside, and then lengthened forward, and if the Herreshoffs will not undertake the work, Mr. Willard may have it done outside.

A crew will be sent across for the Vigilant within a fortnight, Mr. Willard said, and she will come back under the same yawl rig under which she went over. It is Mr. Gould's intention to spare neither time nor money in making the Vigilant do her best, and in Mr. Willard he has an able adjutant. A skipper for the Vigilant has not yet been obtained.

FIVE-RATERS ON THE CLYDE.

Fife and Watson Building Yachts for This Year's Racing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Feb. 23.—The building yard of Messrs. Fife, at Fairlie, Clyde, is unusually busy, notwithstanding the lack of yacht building orders all over the kingdom. The cutter which involves most interest is a forty-rater for Mr. Peter Donaldson of Glasgow, a young and wealthy yachtsman who has been spending his ample fortune in building yachts. This new forty-rater is very much on the lines of Fife's 160-rater Ailsa, with, of course, an increase of beam and draught to suit the tonnage. She is a keel cutter, with about forty tons of lead in her keel, and is nearly ready for launching. She will be raced all around our coast, and will have for rivals Watson's new forty-rater building by Messrs. Henderson of Glasgow for Mr. Walker, and also Mr. Watson's successful forty-rater Carina, built by the same builder for Admiral Victor Montague last year.

What will much interest American yachtsmen is that Mr. W. Fife, Jr., and Mr. G. L. Watson are both building five-raters intended to wipe out the Herreshoff Dakota's record of last year in the Clyde and elsewhere. Mr. Fife has got the hull of this Scottish Dakota finished, and it awaits her bronze centre fin and bulb lead keel. The hull is on the easy lines of all the Fairlie yachts, and perhaps easier than usual. At any rate, her ends are remarked to be finer than the Dakota's, and the boat looks a real beauty, even beside Fairlie boats. Mr. Fife has evidently laid himself out to crush the American invader, and with his ten-rater Lilith of last year beside him, he ought to be able to judge of his success. The Lilith was the only Clyde ten-rater that could hold on by the Dakota, and on one or two occasions really was beating her fair and square.

Most fortunate it has been for the Clyde's reputation that Mr. Fife has got the order for this five-rater from Mr. Scott of the ten-rater Almida, and, as may be expected, the new lugger will be up to the Clyde's latest date.

While Fife is completing his new Almida, Mr. C. S. Parker, a Clyde yachtsman, owner of the Fairlie-built five-rater Fennella of last year, has given Mr. Watson an order for a five-rater, which will, of course, be built to beat Fife's new lugger. Mr. Watson's convictions lay in the direction of designing keel boats, but to be alongside the Herreshoffs it is not improbable that his five-rater will be a centreplate fin, with bulb lead keel. The two designers are not only bound to beat each other, but also any Herreshoff ten-rater that may have the temerity to enter the Clyde. There is no news of any order for a Herreshoff five-rater, but there is still time to send another invader. Herreshoff's two-and-a-half-rater Wenonah abolished the two-and-a-half Clyde class, and the Herreshoff ten-rater Dakota did the same for the Clyde ten-rater class. But if a Herreshoff five-rater is to arrive in the Clyde this Spring, the Clyde is putting forth an effort to be prepared for her.

The Clyde, it seems, had been asleep before Herreshoff woke it up, but it now seems as if it had been thoroughly wakened.

Sibbrick of West Cowes is building a five-rater for Mr. Orr Ewing, a Glasgow owner. This five-rater, it is reported, will have 12 feet beam, about the same as our twenty-raters had under the first measurement rule of the Yacht Racing Association. In the Clyde a one-rater class is formed, with similar proportion of beam, and will be known as the "frying pan" squadron.

GEORGE S. TOWLE COMMODORE.

Annual Meeting of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club.

The Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club held its annual meeting last evening at the Hotel Marlborough. Routine business disposed of, the annual election was held, with the following result:

Commodore—George S. Towle; Vice Commodore—Howard L. Curry; Secretary—Frank A. Moore; Treasurer—L. S. Knevals; Trustee—Commodore Joseph H. Sterling.

The club voted unanimously to indorse the action of the meeting, held at the Arena Jan. 29, of the Long Island Sound Yacht Club.

The question of regulating racing rules, including time allowance, classifications, &c., was discussed at length. A motion was made and unanimously carried that a committee be appointed under a revision of the racing rule, to confer with the committees of other clubs and report to the club at its Spring meeting. The committee appointed consists of E. P. Cronkhite, Chairman, of 115 Worth Street; George Gardener Fry, and Frank E. Towle, Jr.

Dakotah Won Again.

CANNES, March 4.—The first event in to-day's programme, the race for the James Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet Challenge Cup, was postponed on account of the failure of some of the yachts which were expected to start to come to the line. Only two starters, the Britannia and Corsair, were ready. The race for this trophy will probably be sailed after the arrival of the new yacht Ailsa, which is expected to-morrow night. The Dakotah easily won the race for the second Bennett-Goelet cup. The Winslow Cup was won by the Delanagh. The weather was clear and there was a strong westerly breeze.

Columbia Yacht Club Officers.

The annual meeting of the Columbia Yacht Club will be held this evening at 8 P. M. at the clubhouse, at Eighty-sixth Street and Hudson River. The following ticket has been nominated for election: For Commodore—J. F. Hitchcock, sloop Cygnet; Vice Commodore—James L. Hiller, sloop Ramona; Rear Commodore—Charles F. Adae, steam yacht Nereid; Secretary—George Parkhill; Treasurer—Joseph A. Weaver, sloop Imp; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. R. S. Stedman, sloop Veta; Measurer—Frederick Stock, cat sloop Emma S.; Steward—C. M. Armstrong; Three Members of the Board of Trustees—Harvey L. Pence, steamer Helen; George W. Tayler, and W. M. K. Olcott.

Harlem Regatta Association.

The Harlem Regatta Association at its annual meeting, held at the Grand Union Hotel last evening, decided to have its regatta on Decoration Day, as heretofore, over the Harlem River course. The programme of events will be the same as that of last year, with the addition of a ten-oared barge race for Naval Reserve men. All of the officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. The President is Henry Bhern.

Nereid Boat Club Officers.

The Nereid Boat Club of Belleville, N. J., elected the following officers on Saturday evening: President—Percy Jackson; Vice President—Frank S. Skinner; Treasurer—G. H. Casebolt; Secretary—C. E. Brower; Captain—James H. Van Rensselaer; Log Keeper—Frederick H. Bull. A collation was served after the election.

PRINCETON FOLLOWS YALE.

Declines to Meet Pennsylvania in Athletic Contests This Year.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—It was learned this evening that the Faculty Committee on outdoor sports, in veiw of the fact that the athletic contests between Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania have of late years been the occasion of intense bitterness of feeling between those two institutions, which is of itself a continual temptation to rough play, and even threatens the integrity of amateur sports, have concurred with the graduate Advisory Committee that it is desirable that all games with the University of Pennsylvania shall be discontinued for the present.

C. H. Bissell, President of the Baseball Association, was seen to-night by The New-York Times reporter and asked if this policy would be adopted by the baseball management, to which he replied that he had already wired Pennsylvania that he could not arrange any games this year, and that he had just written them to that effect. Continuing, President Bissell said:

"The action of the Faculty Committee is in accord with the position taken by our graduate Advisory Committee. They too have advised that no games be played with Pennsylvania this season. In view of the weight which the opinions of these two committees must necessarily have, I do not feel disposed to question the wisdom of their advice. I am informed that this advice was given on account of the intense excitement and rivalry which have for some time existed between the two institutions, and as the outgrowth of a sentiment which has been developing for the past two or three years in relation to the baseball contests between the two institutions. It is not intended that this action shall reflect upon Pennsylvania in any way, nor is it necessarily a final cessation of athletic contests between the two universities, but is simply a suspension for a time of athletic relations, in the hope that the present high feeling which is exhibited at these games may from this suspension be modified.

"It is with a feeling of regret that such a course has been deemed necessary, but this action has been anticipated for over a year, and there can be no doubt that the undergraduate body sympathizes with the step taken. Yale's recent action in refusing to play Pennsylvania has had no influence whatever upon Princeton's decision, and the statement which was published a short time ago that Yale had communicated with Princeton and asked her to take this course was absolutely false and unfounded. The management deny emphatically that they have been approached by Yale at all.

THE LOCAL HORSE MARKET.

Plenty of Demand for Animals of Speed and Quality.

This week is a busy one among the regular commission dealers, especially on East Twenty-fourth Street. Two large consignments from the West attracted the buyers to the Bull's Head district yesterday. At Dahlman's some 300 head were disposed of at very fair prices. Most of them were heavy draught stock, but a few trotters and coachers were offered by way of variety. Red Leaf, an upheaded chestnut gelding by Red Wilkes, good for a road gait of 2:45, brought $200, paid by N. B. Day of this city.

As the veteran Isaac H. Dahlman remains in the auctioneer's box during the sale, there is no chance for dealers to do anything more than sell their stock on its merits. For the Thursday sales William Fitch has been engaged as auctioneer. He hails from Ontario, and has already made a pleasing impression on this side of the border. The manager of a rival concern paid young Fitch this tribute on hearing him at Dahlman's last week: "He is about the sweetest auctioneer I have ever seen in the pulpit."

Fiss & Doerr also had a very satisfactory business, one pair of heavy workers going for $390, while the best price for a single one was $225. There are other sales to-day, and all through the week, at the various exchanges, which include about every sort of animal for harness or saddle.

"If breeders and owners of fast stock would profit by experience," said W. B. Fasig, manager of the trotting department at Tattersalls, at the conclusion of last week's sale, at Madison Square Garden, "there would be no complaints about the market they find in this city. It is our aim, as I have no doubt it is of all other commission firms, to secure the sort of stock that recommends itself and needs no booming, but only those in the business can realize how difficult it is to impress this on consignors.

"There never was a time when horses that have fast records and are good in their class, or green ones that are likely to race, were more in demand. The bidding on this sort at our sale showed this, and the reason is plain. Both kinds of harness racers can earn more money on the turf than ever before, and so everybody wants a winner. I let one or two good things get away myself among those just sold. Sister Lou, that went for $650, was, in my opinion, the bargain of the week. She is eligible to the 2:30 class, and is four years old, the age at which mares seem to race well and last through the season.

"Corinne is another trotter just in her prime, and, having only a record of 2.24¾ and some valuable engagements, was no bad speculation at $400. Pixley should have brought more, and doubtless would have done so if Mr. Leathers had decided earlier to send her to this sale. With the short notice, those who pay long prices had scarcely enough time to consider the merits of this remarkable mare. It is a matter of surprise to me that some one did not secure Pixley for the European turf, as she is as handy as a cat and can go any distance. It would be a picnic for her to beat anything I saw at Paris last year, and the international events at Nice would be a gift for her.

"All this talk about auction firms conniving at by-bidding is ridiculous," continued Mr. Fasig, "and if a man only stopped to think he would see that no auctioneer can afford to make any such arrangement. It may be true that owners send persons to protect their stock from going at a sacrifice, but I do not see how it can be avoided. I am as much opposed to this as any one can be, since it gives rise to gossip that tends to injure the business to which my whole energy is directed. It is a good deal like the reports of deals on the turf, about five races being denounced as crooked to every one that is really 'fixed.' When you come to investigate the business of selling horses under the hammer you will find that it is only in rare cases that the owner is not content to abide by the verdict of the public."

STEEPLECHASE MEN MEET.

Rules and By-Laws Adopted and New Members Elected.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Steeplechase Association was held yesterday at the Gilsey House, with August Belmont, H. De Courcey Forbes, S. S. Howland, F. Gebhard, and Dr. J. O. Green present. The Committee on Rules, consisting of Messrs. Cassatt, Forbes, and Howland, presented a set of rules which were accepted and adopted with a vote of thanks. The Committee on By-Laws, Messrs. Forbes and Green, presented its report, which was also accepted and adopted with thanks. The Secretary was authorized to have both printed as soon as arrangements to do so could be made. One of the feaures of the by-laws is the following:

"The funds of the association shall be devoted solely to the purposes for which the association was incorporated, and no part thereof shall at any time be divided among its members, and, in case of a dissolution of the association, they shall be devoted to such uses for the purpose of improving the breed of horses as the Stewards shall determine." This by-law is very similar to one under which the French Steeplechase Association is governed.

The Secretary reported that the entries received up to date for the handicaps, which closed March 1, numbered, steeplechases, 31; hurdle races, 37. It was likely that several of the latter would be thrown out as disqualified under the rules of The Jockey Club.

In the election for members the following were proposed and elected: J. J. Astor, J. Ruppert, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, Stanford White, H. A. Buck, H. L. Herbert, A. Newbold Morris, C. Oliver Iselin, S. Howland Robbins, R. Peters, Richard Carman, Ogden Mills, Thomas A. Maitland of New-York; Col. Edward Morrell, Clement A. Griscom, and Harrison K. Caner of Philadelphia; Charles B. McDonald of Chicago, and Jesse Brown of Washington, making a total of 105 members for the association.

The Stewards took action looking toward the laying out of a course at Morris Park, and appointed H. J. Morris, the well-known gentleman steeplechase rider, the Inspector of Steeplechase Courses, as provided for by Rule 6 of the rules adopted. It was also decided to extend an invitation to the Coaching Club and its guests to visit Morris Park on the first day of the meeting, May 4, and also to extend to the members of The Jockey Club the freedom of all meetings exclusively under the management of the National Steeplechase Association.

DEATH OF A NOTED HORSEMAN.

S. A. Browne of Kalamazoo Expires at Los Angeles.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 4.—A dispatch from Los Angeles this afternoon announced the death there of Samuel A. Browne, a noted horseman and manager of the Kalamazoo Stock Farm. Mr. Browne was the breeder of many well-known horses, among them being Dancourt, who won a big stake at Detroit last Summer.

The news of Mr. Browne's decease is by no means as unexpected as that of Col. R. P. Pepper of Frankfort, Ky., which startled the trotting world a few days ago. The Michigan breeder had been in bad health for several years, and once before went to California for the Winter. He has bred or owned some of the fastest trotters and pacers on the turf, and was a partner of the late United States Senator Francis B. Stockbridge in the ownership of the Kalamazoo Farm. After the latter's death the stud was disbanded at a sale held in this city Nov. 3, 1894. Among the crack performers in the collection were Vassar, 2:07 Belle Vara, 2:08¾; Lowland Girl, 2:19½, and Eminence, 2:18¾. Mr. Browne's favorite stallion was Ambassador, by George Wilkes, and his greatest triumph on the turf was when Dancourt, the son of that horse and the old campaigner Lowland Girl, landed the stake for four-year olds at Detroit last July, referred to in the dispatch.

The loss of his rich partner did not end Mr. Browne's connection as a breeder, for he induced the Hon. James McMillan of Detroit, who was elected to succeed Mr. Stockbridge in the Senate, to invest in the same property at Kalamazoo. Senator McMillan made several purchases at the sale last November, including Ambassador himself, and Mr. Browne was to be, as before, the manager of the farm. Despite his shattered health, his love for the turf and the breeding problem never slackened, and on the occasion of his last visit to this city Mr. Browne expressed the belief that he would live to see the two-minute trotter.

Rachael Will Race This Year.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 4.—For $1,000, "Andy" J. Welsh has sold to "Joe" Thayer of this city the four-year-old chestnut mare Rachael, 2:25, by Warlock, dam by Mambrino Russell. She will be campaigned.

NOTES OF THE HARNESS RACERS.

—H. R. Murray has purchased the bay gelding Easter Wilkes from J. C. Delavergne. Both these horsemen are prominent in local trotting affairs and active members of the Driving Club of New-York. Easter Wilkes was foaled in 1886, his sire, Wilkes's Spirit, Jr., being a grandson of George Wilkes. His dam, Ora, has a good, old-fashioned pedigree, tracing to Hoagland's Grey Messenger through her sire, Young America, and to Vermont Black Hawk through her dam, Dame Trot. Mr. Murray will send Easter Wilkes to the veteran Charles S. Green, at New-Hartford, near Utica. In the deal for this trotter he gave Mr. Delavergne the bay gelding Little Jake, by Sprague Golddust, out of Beauty, by Lowell's Golddust, dam of the fast mare Psyche, 2:15¾. This gelding is six years old, and, like Easter Wilkes, has plenty of Morgan blood, and is a model roadster.

—In the 423 nominations for the Fleetwood purse are many young trotters and pacers that are heralded from their respective localities as coming sensations. Some of them have already made records, and one of these is Westbrook, entered in the 2:19 class for trotters. He is a black stallion, bred very much like the whirlwind pacer Joe Patchen, and was recently discovered by Col. J. G. Taylor of St. Louis, who also owns the great rival of Robert J. Westbrook is a Kansas product, and has not been on the turf since 1892, when he scored 2:23, in his five-year-old form, on a half-mile track. He is credited with speed enough to get a record of 2:10 this season.

—Latest advices from California are to the effect that Directum will be sent East very early this Spring. Last year the king of trotting stallions made a short season in the stud before he came over the mountains, and Monroe Salisbury gave it as his opinion that the let-up in training necessitated by these breeding engagements had much to do with Directum's failure on the turf. James Dustin, who now has charge of the black giant's training, has kept him moving all Winter, and expects great things of him in his six-year-old form.

—C. F. Dunbar of Buffalo, owner of the old record-breaker Johnston, has just returned from California. He intends to let the veteran pacer rest from active turf duty this season, and will give his time to handling a younger side-wheeler named Exchange.

—Ed Geers, who has smashed so many records of late, notably with Robert J. and Hal Pointer, will remain in California till it is time to begin the Eastern campaign. The younger stock owned at Village Farm is being developed by Charles Lyon, and the best ones will be turned over to Geers on his return to Buffalo.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—The Newark (N. J.) Baseball Club is making great preparations for the coming season, and this week will start to inclose its ground at Jefferson and Kinney Streets. The club will open on May 6 with the Jaspers of Manhattan College. Some of the games booked are St. Louis College, Xavier College, Leontine, Hoboken, Jersey City, Greenpoint Athletic Club, Passaic Athletic Club, Allentown, Middletown, Murray Hill, and Arlington. The club will play three games each week, and expects to have a very strong team.

—Twenty-two players have been signed thus far for the Philadelphia team. The list is as follows: Taylor, Carsey, Weyhing, Beam, Baldwin, McGill, Johnson, Smith, and Kimball, pitchers; Clements, Buckley, and Grady, catchers; Boyle, Hallman, Sullivan, Cross, Reilly, and Tighe, infielders; Thompson, Hamilton, Delahanty, and Turner, outfielders.

—The Giants will play a number of games en route home from Florida. The following games have been scheduled: March 23, Columbia, S. C.; March 25, Danville, Va.; March 26, Charlottesville, Va.; March 27 and 28, Richmond, Va.; March 29 and 30, (morning,) Norfolk, Va.; March 29 and 30, (afternoon,) Portsmouth, Va. The team will leave Jacksonville on the 22d inst.

—A game of ball was played recently at Clinton, Iowa, on skates. It was close and interesting, the score being 7 to 6.

Corbett Will Wait Until May 1.

James J. Corbett has agreed to extend the time for the deposit of the balance of Fitzsimmons's $10,000-a-side stake until May 1. In conceding this point Corbett takes occasion to severely score Fitzsimmons, and says the match was forced on him.

ESSEX CYCLISTS DINE

The Oldest Club in New-Jersey Celebrates Its Anniversary.

HIGH PRAISE FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

Declared to be the Best Authority on Cycling in America—President Knight's Strong Commendation.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—The Essex Bicycle Club, the oldest organization in New-Jersey of the kind, held its seventeenth annual dinner and meeting to-night at Ludwig Achtel-Stetter's parlors, 844 Broad Street. Of the clubs now existing, this was the second to join the League of American Wheelmen, the Boston Bicycle Club being the first.

The club for several years held the amateur championship of the United States. The first to hold the honor was Joseph Lafon, and the second, Llewellyn H. Johnson.

The room was adorned with pictures of bicycle riders and other decorations, and Mr. Achtel-Stetter furnished a fine repast.

The toastmaster was Major William A. Righter of Gov. George T. Werts's staff, and one of the bicycle boys of '78. Other charter members present, some of whom responded to toasts, were Herbert Knight, a Consul of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen and a member of the National Committee on Rights and Privileges; Theodore Keer, Commodore of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association and a cyclist of note; E. R. Bellman of Madison, N. J.; Harry Sargeant, the first man who rode a bicycle down Broad Street, Newark, and Philip Young, a cyclist of the early eighties.

Among the others present were Frederick Keer, Chairman of the State Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen; Mortimer Johnson, Wallace Hurd, L. Fred Hurd, Charles Edge, Walter Weston, Theodore Palmer, Cecil MacMahon, George Murdock, Madison Alling, and William Zimmerman.

About two score sat down to dinner at 8 o'clock, and after speechmaking, at 10 o'clock elected the following officers:

President—Herbert W. Knight; Vice President—Theodore F. Keer; Secretary and Treasurer—George Murdock; Road Committee—E. R. Bellman, (Chairman,) W. H. Burnett, Philip Young; Executive Committee—Col. W. S. Righter, Frederick J. Keer, and S. A. Sargeant.

During the progress of the meeting the club instituted a juvenile membership, to which all the children of the members are eligible. The object is to perpetuate the club.

Before adjournment, several members spoke in praise of The New-York Times, and it was unanimously voted the best authority on cycling in America. S. A. Sargeant started the ball rolling by making a motion that to The New-York Times be extended the thanks of the Essex Bicycle Club for the enterprise shown in being the only newspaper having a representative present at the seventeenth annual meeting of the oldest club in Newark. President Knight, in putting the motion, made a lengthy address on The Times's success in bicycle matters, and supplemented Mr. Sargeant's motion by suggesting that the thanks of the club be extended also for past courtesies shown.

"The New-York Times," said the President, "has done more for the cause of bicycling in New-York than any other newspaper. The cycling clubs throughout the East owe a great debt of gratitude to it for its work. The great tri-State one hundred and fifty-mile relay race was promoted, encouraged, and carried through by The New-York Times, and the badges, which were the handsomest I ever saw, were designed and awarded by it. I cannot say too much in its favor for the many benefits conferred upon our pastime by The New-York Times. It did more for the Asbury Park meet than any other paper, and the Essex Bicycle Club, a component part of the masses benefited, is indebted to The New-York Times."

A motion to incorporate Mr. Knight's remarks in the minutes was adopted, and when remarks were called for, Frederick Keer highly complimented The New-York Times for its cycling features. Among other things he said that it has taken the place of the cycling papers.

EXCELSIORS' ENTERTAINMENT.

The Semi-Monthly Sociable Attended by Many Cyclists.

The Excelsior Cycle Club held its semi-monthly sociable at 1,786 Broadway last evening. There were many members present, and the affair was voted the most enjoyable of the season. Mrs. Marguerite Kaiser and Mrs. Waters were among those who actively aided in the entertainment. Each recited in a manner that brought forth loud applause.

Other members rendered vocal and instrumental selections, and there was dancing and refreshments.

Some of those who participated in the festivities were the President of the club, T. A. Raisbeck; Miss Eva Raisbeck, Ida Trafford Bell, Miss Ida Brauth, Prof. Wunch, Mrs. Ullman, Mrs. Thompkins, Miss Marie Grase, Mlle. Lagasse, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. V. Smith, Miss Blatt, Miss Cunningham, Miss Denning, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Merry, and Mrs. M. Cook.

Seventh Regiment's Cycle Corps.

A meeting of the Seventh Regiment wheelmen was held in the armory last evening to effect a preliminary organization of the proposed cycling corps. The ten companies were all represented, forty-five enthusiasts being present. Adjutant F. B. Landon was chosen Chairman, and in a neat speech he explained the purpose of the corps. He said that each company had, on an average, ten cycling members, and if these volunteered it would be an easy matter to organize a corps. The corps will be formed entirely of volunteers, and, aside from the routine drill work, road runs will be held on Saturdays and holidays to various points of interest. Everybody who spoke favored the plan of organizing, and it was finally decided to meet for that purpose to-morrow evening at the armory, when officers will be chosen. It was said at the meeting that the wheelmen of the Twenty-second Regiment contemplated forming a corps at an early date.

Staten Island Cricket Club Officers.

The Staten Island Cricket Club held its annual election of officers last night at the clubhouse, at Livingston. The polls were open from 8 o'clock to 9:30, and when the box was opened the following were shown to be duly elected: President—R. E. Robinson; Vice President—A. J. MacDonald; Secretary—F. S. Wonham; Treasurer—A. W. Morriss; Directors—H. E. Alexander, C. V. Anable, C. Barton, A. L. Carroll, Malcolm Graham, Jr., T. S. Hope-Simpson, A. B. Thacher, P. D. Trafford, and R. St. G. Walker.

Pfeffer's Treatment Denounced.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—The National League's treatment of Fred Pfeffer is bitterly denounced by President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns. He says: "Pfeffer was made to carry the personal spleen of men who did not like him personally. It would have been proper to discipline him, but the discipline became persecution when a fine of $500 was imposed. Pfeffer is to-day a hero, as he should be. Such high-handed actions always receive the condemnation of the lovers of baseball. The rule-or-ruin policy of Brush, Freedman, and Byrne has brought the League to the verge of dissolution. If the same tactics are pursued next season, at least seven of the twelve clubs will break away from this autocratic domination."

The Brown Stocking Ball Club, twelve strong, left this evening for Little Rock, Ark., to open their Spring practice games. Contracts have been signed by all the men reserved, except Clarkson, Pelts, and Brown.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The longest bicycle journey, with or without a time limit, ever undertaken, has just been started from New-Orleans. "Tom" Winder of Warsaw, Ind., is doing the riding. He will ride around the United States, a journey estimated to be 21,600 miles. He will try to complete the long trip in 300 consecutive days.

The following places have been selected as registering points: New-Orleans, Lake Charles, La.; Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Brackettsville, Fort Davis, Fort Quitman, El Paso, Tex.; Deming, N. M.; Fort Buchanan, Tucson, Yuma, Arizona; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Chico, Hornbrook, Cal.; Jacksonville, Salem, Portland, Ore.; Kalama, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Washington; Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; Fort Assiniboine, Fort Browning, Poplar Creek Agency, Mont.; Fort Buford, Fort Totten, N. D.; Crookston, Duluth Minn.; Ashland, Wis.; Marquette, Mackinaw, Saginaw, Detroit, Mich.; Toledo, Cleveland, Ohio; Erie, Penn.; Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Coopersville, N. Y.; East Swanton, Richford, Vt.; Gorman, Portsmouth, N. H.; Bangor, Belfast, Augusta, Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, Newport, R. I.; New-London, New-Haven, Conn.; New-York City, Jersey City, May's Landing, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Suffolk, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; Mississippi City, Miss., and again at New-Orleans.

—A costume music ride for the benefit of the Home for Friendless Women and Children will be given at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn on the 18th inst. by the Cycle Club. A very elaborate programme will be arranged, and the patronesses of the entertainment will be as follows: Mesdames Alfred C. Barnes, Tunis G. Bergen, Flamen C. Candler, George W. Chauncey, Carll H. De Silver, E. A. Dickerson, Francis E. Dodge, George E. Fahys, John Gibb, James L. Morgan, Jr., Carroll J. Post, Frederick S. Pratt, Henry T. Richardson, William W. Rossiter, William C. Wallace, and Robert B. Woodward.

—"Kid" Wheeler will sail for Savannah today, where he will train for two weeks prior to starting for France, where he will race during the coming season.

—The Metropolis Wheelmen will nominate officers at their clubhouse, 148 West Twenty-fifth Street, on Thursday evening.

CRICKETERS WILL NOT DISBAND.

The Motion at the League Meeting Was Not Entertained.

The Metropolitan District Cricket League held its annual meeting last night at the Cricketers' Club. Expectations of important business being transacted brought out a large attendance, the following delegates being in attendance: D. A. Munro, H. G. King, H. Rushton, Manhattan Cricket Club; J. D. Boyd, C. H. Ellis, H. C. Clarke, New-Jersey Athletic Club; F. T. Short, A. E. Patterson, M. Graham, Jr., Staten Island Cricket Club; A. A. Adams, A. S. Durrant, C. H. Owen, Brooklyn; Jerome Flannery, A. H. Biddle, T. J. O'Reilly, Morris Park; J. W. McKee, V. Bliss, Paterson; J. Campbell, B. Whitelaw, M. L. Wilson, Victoria; E. A. Smith, A. E. Skyne, A. C. Dacre, New-York; G. Hake, F. J. Louglin, Harlem; A. L. Harding, J. B. Bradford, J. L. Evans, Columbia; G. W. Barnes, T. Farrand, H. T. Peterson, Kings County St. George; G. Covert, F. J. Chadwick, St. George's Athletic Club.

As reported in The New-York Times yesterday, a motion was made to disband the league and divide up the funds among the various clubs. The President, however, refused to entertain it, and the meeting ratified his action, and the long-talked-of disbandment amounted to nothing. The regular business was then taken up, the election of officers coming first and resulting as follows: President—David A. Munro, Manhattan Cricket Club; Vice President—R. St. G. Walker, Staten Island Cricket Club; Secretary and Treasurer—W. Fenwick.

A motion was then made asking the clubs for their intentions regarding playing with the league or resigning, and they answered as follows: The New-Jersey Athletic Club, Staten Island Cricket Club, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and New-York said they desired staying in the league; the Harlem, Columbia, Kings County, St. George, and St. George's Athletic Club intimated their intentions of resigning, and the Victoria, Morris Heights, and Paterson were unable to give a decided answer. Being officially informed, however, of the organization of the new association, and to show the good will the league bore it, J. D. Boyd moved, and it was unanimously carried, "that so soon as the Treasurer of the New-York Cricket Association is elected, we remit to him $50 as a donation to assist in starting the association."

There was little business to do after this, except that a committee, consisting of J. D. Boyd, R. St. G. Walker, and Jerome Flannery, was appointed to revise the constitution. The second section clubs, through G. Hake, expressed their appreciation of the donation, and the meeting adjourned with the utmost good feeling prevailing between the league and the association.

ATALANTA'S BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Two Team Contests to Begin To-morrow at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—The Atalanta Wheelmen of this city, while deploring their ill luck in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, feel that their averages in the team and high-man records, and that of "Count" Calestin Olozaga in the individual contest for The New-York Times medal, are worthy of notice. While only third in the contest, they made the highest score in the tournament, and also attained the best average. Although Olozaga lost by only a fraction, his record is considered by Newarkers to be on a par with the winners, as he rolled nine more games than Allen.

The contest served to stimulate the interest taken in bowling by the club, and as a consequence a two-man team tournament has been arranged to be played on Montgomery's alleys on Clinton Street. Bowling in the tourney will be begun next Wednesday, and suitable prizes will be offered. All the crack men of the Atalantas are entered, including Olozaga, Terbell, and Halsey, who worked so hard for The New-York Times medal. The following is the full schedule:

March 6—Leffingwell and Booraem vs. Horry and Bailey, Miller and Budd vs. Young and Belknap, Halsey and Terbell vs. Drabble and Hornfeck.

March 13—Leffingwell and Booraem vs. Young and Belknap, Horry and Bailey vs. Millar and Budd, Halsey and Terbell vs. Smith and Olozaga.

March 20—Leffingwell and Booraem vs. Drabble and Hornfeck, Halsey and Terbell vs. Horry and Bailey, Smith and Olozaga vs. Millar and Budd.

March 27—Drabble and Hornfeck vs. Smith and Olozaga, Horry and Bailey vs. Young and Belknap, Millar and Budd vs. Leffingwell and Booraem.

April 3—Halsey and Terbell vs. Young and Belknap, Horry and Bailey vs. Drabble and Hornfeck, Leffingwell and Booraem vs. Smith and Olozaga.

April 10—Halsey and Terbell vs. Leffingwell and Booraem, Smith and Olozaga vs. Young and Bailey, Drabble and Hornfeck vs. Millar and Budd.

April 17—Smith and Olozaga vs. Horry and Bailey, Drabble and Hornfeck vs. Young and Belknap, Halsey and Terbell vs. Millar and Budd.

Griffo Easily Outpoints Leeds.

The Griffo-Leeds boxing contest at Coney Island last evening, held under the auspices of the Seaside Athletic Club, was won by the former. The match was for twelve rounds, at 133 pounds, and Leeds staid to the end, although outpointed 8 to 1, in the opinion of the critics. A big crowd witnessed the sport. Two minor bouts served to introduce the event of the evening. "Danny" McBride got a close decision over "Martie" McCue in six rounds, and "Solly" Smith and "Tom" Denny fought ten rounds, and the verdict was a "draw." "Tim" Hurst officiated as referee.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tourney.
Columbia Yacht Club meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Bowling.—Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.
Meeting League of American Wheelmen Executive Committee, at Grand Union Hotel.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Entertainment of Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, 1,217 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican League; Bank Clerks' League.
Pool.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League; Boston Athletic Association vs. New-York, at 2,235 Eighth Avenue.
Seventh Regiment teams of five shoot, at the armory range.
Chess.—Manhattan vs. London Chess Club, cable match.

Bicycles.

BICYCLES

ATHLETICS — The New Craze — PHOTOGRAPHY

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CONVICTS AS ROADMAKERS

Superintendent Lathrop Is Opposed to the Proposition Suggested.

THE SCHEME IS NOT PRACTICABLE

Senator Kilbuen's Committee Begins Its Investigation of the State Prison Management.

ALBANY, March 4.—Senator Kilburn's sub-committee of the joint legislative committee which is investigating the various State departments, took up its investigation of the State prisons this afternoon.

Warden James C. Stout of Auburn Prison first testified. He took charge in May, 1893, succeeding Warden Durston. His salary is $3,500. Referring to the manufacturing industries, he said that most of the prison product is sold outside the State. Prices are controlled by the general run of the market. The prison is now making brooms, collars, and woodwork for the State, and other goods are made under contract. No new contracts can be made under the Constitution, and several proposals have been refused. The brass contract with the Empire Manufacturing Company runs until 1897. The hollow-ware contract is with Michael E. Horner of Baltimore, and expires one year from next May. The button industry runs about two years yet. The Capitol Machine and Tool Company, a marble industry, a women's underwear, and a hairpin and comb industry also exist under the contract system. The Warden purchases all provisions and prison supplies on monthly estimates, buying in open market, where a half dozen dealers compete.

Senator Kilburn said he had been told that all such contracts were controlled by favoritism.

Warden Stout denied this point blank, saying that he showed no favoritism in his purchases. Sometimes he gave preference to local trade on small amounts when prices are the same. The total monthly estimate is about $3,000. The greatest competition is in cheap grades of flour. He did not remember having had any complaints from merchants that they had not been allowed to bid to furnish supplies, although sometimes some local butchers seemed to think they should get more of the meat trade.

Senator Kilburn said he had had complaints that employes were discharged on political grounds.

Warden Stout said this was not done by him, although sometimes appointments were made at the request of men in political life. It appeared that ten of the eighty-seven guards and keepers were Republicans. Still the Warden asserted that this was only a coincidence, and that he appointed men on their merits only. All Republicans who had applied had been appointed.

To Assemblyman Howe, he said that a civilian was the boss mechanic of the prison, but the work was done under him by convicts. Last year nearly three miles of roads were built and about $6,000 was expended. This amount includes $1,600 taken from the prison fund. In addition to the road built, much repairing was done. About thirty convicts were worked on one two-mile stretch, and about fifty convicts on a one-mile stretch. Short-term men were mostly employed, who had money coming to them and who would naturally not try to escape. Only two guards were needed to keep the men in order. The convicts liked the change to outside work, and made no attempt to escape. The macadam road cost about $1,000 per mile, including cost of machinery. It could now be built at about $800 per mile.

To Senator Kilburn the Warden said it was a good plan to work the roads with convicts, but it ought to be done under an engineer and on some general plan, not here and there on the highway. Distance from the prison was not a serious factor, as the convicts could be housed easily in warm weather. It is feasible, he thought, to use convicts to work on State roads. He preferred the short-term men on such work, as they are less likely to try to escape. Macadam roads usually cost from $2,500 to $3,000 per mile when outside labor is employed. He believed the roads between Sing Sing and Albany, a distance of 110 miles, could be advantageously worked by Sing Sing convicts, and that roads between Albany and Saratoga could be worked in the same way.

Senator Kilburn asked if it would be practicable within the next fifty years to rebuild the main roads throughout the State by convict labor.

Warden Stout replied that he believed it would be best to confine convict roadbuilding to a main road through the State. It would cost about $340,000 to build the road straight through to Buffalo, (340 miles.) The experiment at Auburn was satisfactory to the people of the locality. Some work will have to be furnished the prisoners, as idleness is the worst enemy of prison discipline, and he knew of nothing but road building that was left. But one escape had occurred since he took charge, and that prisoner was recaptured. The Controller, continued Warden Stout, had power of audit over the prices of the monthly estimate for supplies.

Senator Kilburn said he had a complaint that political assessments had been made in the prisons, with the knowledge of the Wardens. Warden Stout said nothing of the kind had occurred at Auburn Prison, although he had no doubt politicians had asked for contributions from prison employes in times past. He had never discharged a man for refusing to contribute. At the recent investigation several of the employes testified that they had paid political assessments, but nobody had been specially appointed to receive such money.

Senator Kilburn said he was informed that all the guards and other employes were told that they must pay to the party in power or get out. Warden Stout replied that one clerk had testified that he had paid such assessments for thirty years, but it was to no particular person. But little stealing is done by the prisoners, although sometimes the convicts try to smuggle things in and out of the prison.

The Warden thought the office of State Agent for Discharged Convicts should not have been abolished. He thought, perhaps, that a man could be detailed by the State Board of Charities to do the work, and considered it important that somebody should look after worthy discharged prisoners.

Superintendent Austin Lathrop of the Department of State Prisons, who has held office since 1887, was next put on the stand. He gave a detailed account of the number of employes in the prisons, and the methods of appointment. He said no important complaints had been made concerning the purchase of supplies, and that politics never entered into this business. All estimates are submitted to the Controller, and are approved by him. Civil service did not apply to the Prison Department until the new Constitution went into effect, although at one time it was thought that the law did apply. Superintendent Lathrop stated that the Fassett law was practically a dead letter, and the structural condition of the prisons did not admit of the proposed classification of the prisoners. There are very few incorrigibles, and, although the prison rules provide for carrying out the law, it has not been found practical to make a classification.

Under the new constitutional provision only about seventy-five convicts will be required to make goods for State institutions, in addition to the goods now made by such institutions themselves. No plans have yet been formulated to employ the convicts as the Constitution requires.

Superintendent Lathrop asserted that no prison-made goods were sold below the market rate, although this charge has been made. No contracts are advertised for, as the prison authorities are glad to get a reliable person or firm to take charge of an industry.

Senator Kilburn asked if there had not been complaints about this method of doing business, or about Wardens being interested in contracts, but Superintendent Lathrop said he had never heard of any such cases. He also specifically denied ever having heard complaints about the Auburn Prison shirt contract. Senator Kilburn said it had been charged that this shirt contract was let at about 20 per cent. less than could have been secured by advertising.

Superintendent Lathrop denied this, and said it was one of the best contracts for the State before it was abolished.

Mr. Baker, chief clerk of the department, stated that the shirt contract with Senator Emerson's brother provided for selling the entire product at 10 per cent. commission for selling and guaranteeing collections. There was also a contract for shirt waists and wrappers at the same terms. These contracts only ran three years and the firm lost money.

Superintendent Lathrop thought the employment of prisoners on public roads impracticable. The State can better afford to hire free labor than to pay for watching the convicts. Besides this, any such general employment of prisoners would cause a howl about taking bread out of the workingmen's mouths.

It would be ruinous for any political party ordering such work. He figured that the State would save $250,000 yearly by hiring free labor for road work. There is also danger of the prisoners escaping, as they did when working at Clinton, where it cost $3,000 of the ten-thousand-dollar appropriation to recapture convicts who escaped while working on roads.

Senator Kilburn said he had heard that those who escaped were working on the Warden's house, and that, to avert a scandal, the expense of recapture was charged to the roadmaking account. Superintendent Lathrop insisted that there was nothing in this story.

After listening to a general explanation of apparent discrepancies in salaries paid at the several prisons, the committee adjourned.

GOV. MORTON MUST DECIDE

He Is the Only One Who Can Pass on the Fitness of Major Duffy as the Sixty-ninth's Commander.

The latest phase of the many troubles in which the Sixty-ninth Regiment has figured as told in The New-York Times yesterday, five out of the six Captains having sent a request to Gov. Morton to have ex-Lieut. Col. James Moran placed in command, was the absorbing topic of conversation in military circles. It was the opinion that prompt measures should be taken to settle the difficulties immediately.

Major Edward Duffy last night said he did not know what action he would take, if any, against the Captains. He had no official knowledge that the five Captains had signed any document requesting a change, and until he did and had consulted the proper military authority, he would take no action. A number of men at the armory were practically unanimous that a change was needed, and that the present commandant, Major Duffy, should be removed. They expressed their preference for ex-Lieut. Col. Moran, but said that they would be satisfied with Lieut. Col. Smith of the Seventh Regiment, or any other officer that could improve the battalion. Some of the older members did not think the military authorities at Albany would take any radical steps in relation to the affairs of the battalion for fear of offending some politicians.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald said he had received the document signed by the five Captains, Healy, Lynch, Desmond, McCauley, and McCrystal, and that he should forward it to Albany to-day. Asked as to Major Duffy's alleged incompetency, Gen. Fitzgerald said he had no official knowledge that Duffy was incompetent, and that if the officers or men of the battalion had any complaint to make against the commanding officer they should make them to him, in the proper way, as laid down in military rules, and not to outsiders. When asked what action, if any, he should take against the Captains, Gen. Fitzgerald said that it was for the Governor to direct what should be done. He had no power either to retain or remove an officer. He said that he could prefer charges against an officer or request an officer to be sent before a State board. He would express no opinion on the probable action of the Governor.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 4—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, snow or rain early Tuesday morning, followed by fair weather Tuesday, increasing westerly winds, colder in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern Maine, with a moderate cold wave in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, and much colder Tuesday, with northwest winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, fair and much colder, northwest winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, colder, north winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, slightly colder in northern portion, variable winds. GEORGIA, fair, north winds, colder in eastern portion. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, slightly colder, north winds. ALABAMA, fair, north winds, shifting to westerly, slightly warmer in northwest portion, preceded by colder Tuesday morning. MISSISSIPPI, fair, colder Tuesday morning, followed by rising temperature, winds shifting to southwest. LOUISIANA, fair, slightly warmer in western portion, colder Tuesday morning in eastern portion, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in north portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, slightly warmer Tuesday, colder Tuesday night, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, winds shifting to southerly, and warmer Tuesday. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, slightly warmer, southwest winds. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, clearing in the morning, west winds, slightly warmer.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, local snows in the early morning, followed by fair, west winds, slight rise in temperature Tuesday evening. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, generally fair, preceded by very light snow in the early morning, westerly winds, slightly warmer. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, warmer, southwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, southwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, variable winds, slightly warmer. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in eastern portion Tuesday, colder Tuesday night, variable winds. MISSOURI, generally fair and warmer Tuesday, south winds. IOWA, light local snows, followed by fair, variable winds, warmer in eastern and colder in western portions. MINNESOTA, generally fair, with light local snows in extreme southern portion, north winds. KANSAS, fair, south shifting to north winds, colder Tuesday night. NEBRASKA and SOUTH DAKOTA, light local snows, followed by fair weather, colder north winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, north winds, becoming variable, warmer Tuesday evening in western portion. MONTANA, fair, preceded by local snows in eastern portion, north winds, shifting to southwest, warmer by Tuesday evening. COLORADO, fair, preceded by local snows in extreme northern portion, north to east winds, slightly colder.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Eastport. The storm which was central over Southern Ohio this morning has moved to Southern New-England, attended by rain or snow in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region. The barometer has risen rapidly in the central valleys and the extreme Northwest; it has fallen in the Lower Missouri Valley and on the Atlantic coast. It is much colder in the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, the lower lake region, and Northern New-England. It is warmer on the Atlantic coast south of Boston, and from the Missouri Valley westward over the Central Rocky Mountain districts. Fair weather prevails in the central valleys, where it will continue with slowly rising temperature Tuesday. Much colder, fair weather will prevail from New-York southward to Georgia.

THE KINGS COUNTY INSANE

Report of the Board to Establish Asylum Districts.

TOO MUCH WANTED FOR ST. JOHNLAND

The Report Suggests a Compromise Between the State and County on the Price of the Property.

ALBANY, March 4.—State Controller James A. Roberts, President William R. Stewart of the State Board of Charities, and the State Commissioners in Lunacy, who comprise the Board for the Establishment of State Insane Asylum Districts, on Saturday last submitted a report to the Governor on the application of the Kings County authorities to have that county included within the operations of the "State Care act."

The report states that the application of the Kings County authorities is acceptable, together with the terms and conditions, except the provision that the State pay Kings County $500,000 for the St. Johnland property. This last provision is the only one at issue between the county and State authorities, and the report urges upon the Legislature that a just and reasonable compromise be made. The report was submitted to the Legislature to-night, and is as follows:

The Board for the Establishment of State Insane Asylum Districts and Other Purposes, to which was referred by you the application of the "local authorities" of Kings County, to wit, the Board of Supervisors thereof, through its counsel, the Hon. George F. Elliott, asking that the dependent insane of that county and its property at Flatbush and at St. Johnland, L. I., now in use for the accommodation of the insane of that county, be transferred to the State, the former on lease for a term of years, and the latter by purchase, respectfully report:

That members of the board held a preliminary meeting at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, on Feb. 1, with representatives of the Kings County Supervisors, and other officials of that county, for the purpose of informal discussion of the subject; that afterward, on Feb. 8 and 12, members of the board visited Flatbush, and, in company with official representatives of the county and of the Supervisors, inspected the buildings and grounds there proposed in said application to be given into possession of the State on a lease for three years, with the privilege of two more, within which time it is contemplated that the State will have provided at St. Johnland accommodations for all the inmates of the Flatbush Asylum, now numbering 1,000, and increasing by an average net increase of 100 yearly; and that on Feb. 26, members of the board, attended the County Farm Committee of the Kings County Supervisors and by other county officials, visited St. Johnland, and made an inspection of the land, buildings, and plan in use for the insane then domiciled there, to the number of 1,323.

So far as respects the property at Flatbush, it is agreed that as the county does not desire to part with it, and the State has no occasion or need to hold it, the proposed arrangement, whereby the State can have the use of it up to such time as the inmates can be conveniently transferred to buildings which must be provided for them at St. Johnland, is entirely proper and mutually agreeable; there need be no serious difficulty in effecting a suitable lease of the property, and, as to that branch of the inquiry the board assents to and approves of the proposition.

As to the property at St. Johnland, which alone presents a formidable obstacle to the adjustment of the matter upon a basis fairly satisfactory to both sides, the law under which the board acts (14 of Chapter 126, Laws of 1890,) divides its duty into two lines of inquiry, and report, first, as to the suitableness of the lands, buildings, and equipment for use by the State as a State Hospital, and, second, as to the terms and conditions upon which the property is offered to the State, whether, in the judgment of the board, such terms and conditions are "just and proper."

Regarding the first line of inquiry, it is to be said that the condition of the land owned and occupied by Kings County at St. Johnland, and commonly known as its "County Farm," is one of possible rather than of actual fitness for the uses of a State Hospital; or, in other words, a great deal of labor and considerable money need to be expended upon the grounds immediately surrounding the buildings, in order to put them in a really suitable state, and upon the farm lands to bring them into condition for successful tillage.

The buildings now occupied by the insane consist of four large brick two-story cottages, whose construction extended over several years and cost a vastly disproportionate outlay of money; of sixteen wooden cottages, eight for men and eight for women, with one building for each sex used as a central or common dining room; and of several old and practically worthless frame buildings, which ought never to have been used for housing patients. The brick cottages present externally a good appearance, and internally the rooms and halls, lavatories, and closets, are fairly well adapted to the purpose in view, though two great drawbacks exist in the fact that the partitions separating the patients' rooms are of lath and plaster instead of brick, and the roofs are of shingle instead of slate. These buildings are new, and aside from structural defects which impair their present as well as future usefulness, are not likely soon to need much outlay for ordinary repairs; they are built on the single-room plan and will accommodate each 164 patients or, 616 in all. The small frame cottages are also of two stories and accommodate from thirty-five to forty patients each. They are poorly constructed, of poor material, and, if necessity did not compel their temporary retention, the State would condemn and abandon them at once; in truth, for any real element of computation, they may be dismissed as substantially valueless. The other wooden buildings referred to, now sheltering some eighty patients, are only worthy of mention as showing the immediate need of providing better accommodations for their inmates. The accessory buildings—kitchen, laundry, storehouse, bakery, &c., in the main are suitable if not entirely sufficient; they may be accepted as fairly adapted to the uses now made of them. The plant, including buildings and machinery, for steam heating, electric lighting, water supply, &c., is on the whole to be commended with less reserve than applies perhaps to any other branch of the institution, though the matter of water supply upon which very large sums have been wasted in the construction of a reservoir, which does not hold water and for which very little water can be had from the springs on which reliance was put before they had been sufficiently tested, will need considerable attention to provide appartus and connections for adequately supplying the brick cottages, whose need of fire protection is all the greater because of the inflammable nature of their roofs.

Barring the objections above outlined and some minor ones, the buildings and plant at St. Johnland may be considered as in a sufficient sense "suitable for the purposes of a State asylum for the insane" within the meaning of the act, and the board so reports.

There remains the only other question, "whether such terms and conditions are just and proper," viz.: the terms and conditions embodied in the applications from the "local authorities" of Kings County. That application asks that the State pay for the property $500,000. It is not deemed desirable or important that the board should enter upon a full exposition of the facts and ideas which pertain to this question, and it will, therefore, content itself with saying that, upon a broad view of the matter of compensation under the circumstances which surround this proposed transfer, whatever intrinsic value the property may possess, the board does not deem it "just and proper" to require the State to pay so large a sum.

While recognizing the fact that Kings County has expended an immense amount of money at St. Johnland, and that the land and buildings, plant and equipment, does represent a large actual value for the uses to which, if transferred, the State will apply it, it is also an element in the calculation that the State at once assume the obligation to provide new buildings at St. Johnland to receive the 1,000 to 1,300 patients, who within a short time would have to be removed there from Flatbush, besides the present necessity of taking 80 to 90 patients from improper quarters into a brick building, and the rapidly-growing necessity of removing from the frame cottages the 600 or more patients now domiciled therein. This consideration, of itself, is enough to largely overcome the equity otherwise obtaining in Kings County's claim to compensation, and impels this board to the conclusion that the State ought not to pay $500,000 for the St. Johnland property.

The determination of just what amount the State would be willing to pay and the county would be willing to receive appears to be a matter for negotiation and settlement between the representatives of the State in the Legislature and the local authorities of Kings County. Hence, without expressing an opinion on that question, the board advises the Legislature that, in its opinion, the property proposed to be transferred by Kings County is suitable for the purposes of a State Asylum for the Insane, and that the terms and conditions offered, except as to the sum named in the application, are acceptable.

In view of the importance of extending the principle of State care for the dependent insane to the entire State, and also in view of the great public interest and importance of a consummation, in some satisfactory way, of the transfer of the Kings County insane and property to the State, both on grounds of general humanity as concerns the welfare of the insane and of financial advantage as concerns the people of Kings County, the board regards it as an appropriate and, indeed, an imperative duty to respectfully urge on the Legislature that a just and reasonable compromise disposing of the only real issue, to wit, the sum to be paid for the property would be creditable to both parties.

HENRY A. REEVES,
CARLOS F. MACDONALD,
JAMES A. ROBERTS,
State Controller.
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
President State Board of Charities.

Gordon Brown, Commissioner in Lunacy, was not present to sign the report, being detained at his home by sickness.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF SOROSIS

BUSINESS DISPOSED OF WITH REMARKABLE CELERITY.

Mrs. Helmuth Re-elected President—The Other Officers Who Were Chosen.

Sorosis held her annual election of officers and monthly business meeting yesterday, and disposed of all the important work on hand with such businesslike celerity that at 3:15 the meeting adjourned—several hours earlier than on former occasions.

The ticket as published in The New-York Times a few weeks ago was elected with only the changes which made Emma V. Townsend Corresponding Secretary and Ellen E. Miles Chairman on the Business Women's Committee for the monthly meeting. The ticket as elected stands as follows:

President, Fannie I. Helmuth; First Vice President, Jennie de la M. Lozier, M. D.; Second Vice President, Mary A. Newton; Third Vice President, the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford; Chairman Executive Committee, E. Louise Demorest; members of Executive Committee, Keren S. Warner, Sara Conant Ostrom, Dimies T. S. Denison, Laura A. Palmer; Recording Secretary, Florence de Graff Shaw; Corresponding Secretary, Emma V. Townsend; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Jessie C. Lozier; Treasurer, Sarah E. Youmans; Auditor, Katharine G. Foote; Musical Director, Alice G. Demorest; Chairman on Reception, Minnie E. Stimpson; Chairman on Literature, Jennie C. Croly; Chairman on Art, Adelyn Wesley-Smith; Chairman on Drama, Margaret W. Ravenhill; Chairman on Philanthrophy, Julia Floyd Smith; Chairman on Science, Katharine G. Townsend, M. D.; Chairman on Education, Susan Ketchum Bourne; Chairman on House and Home, C. Lucia Forest, and Chairman on Business Women, Ellen E. Miles.

The Nominating Committee, from which a nominee for Chairman had been placed on the ticket, was done away with altogether. The election was not as exciting as that of last year, for practically the election of President, the most important feature of an election, was but a matter of form. Sorosis's officers may hold office for three consecutive years, and there must be some reason of great importance to cause a change within that time in the President's chair, and Mrs. Helmuth is very much liked for her social graces, as well as her ability as a presiding officer.

Mrs. Maude K. Clarke and Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, respectively, were two tried and true officers whose third term expired, and there were almost—perhaps there were a few—tears shed as they laid aside their different duties, and were relegated to the ranks.

The new officers will not be installed until the annual breakfast, which takes place in the middle of the month, but for the last time Mrs. Clarke called the roll. She has made a record in this duty during her term of office which will probably not be surby any of her successors. She has called the roll—217 names—in seven minutes, marking each name, and she has not missed a single meeting, business or social, in the three years.

The President read her annual address, a summary of the year's work, which was received with much applause. The meeting opened in the morning, and luncheon was served as usual, no guests being invited upon election day. The days for the two monthly meetings are transposed in March, the business meeting being held the first Monday and the social meeting the third. The annual breakfast will be given the 18th, with many distinguished guests—all women—present, and the newly-elected officers will be installed.

Louisville and Nashville.

August Belmont, Chairman of the Louisville and Nashville Board of Directors, said yesterday relative to certain vague rumors concerning that railroad property: "There is no foundation for unfavorable rumors of any kind respecting Louisville and Nashville. The company has no pressing obligations, and it is not in the market to borrow or sell the value of a single dollar. The company has not sold a share of stock or bonds since August, 1893, and it has not a single time loan."

Foreclosure Proceeding.

A petition for the foreclosure of the first mortgage of the Green Bay, Winona, and St. Paul Railroad was filed yesterday with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in Milwaukee, by Henry Crawford of Chicago, and William Strauss of New-York, as counsel for William S. Mowry and others. The petition also asks for the appointment of a receiver for the property. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York is trustee of the mortgage.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Old Homestead."—The performance of "The Old Homestead," now being given by Denman Thompson at the Star Theatre, is the most magnificent production of that popular play ever made. The scenery and effects are much more elaborate and startling than those of the great production which ran three years at the Academy, and the playgoing public is showing its appreciation by patronizing the Star liberally. Mr. Thompson and "The Old Homestead" will remain at this house until April 26, and it is doubtful if the play will be seen again in this city after this season.

—Benefit at the Empire.—A performance will be given in the Empire Theatre this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, for the benefit of the A. C. Sisterhood and Kindergarten. The affair is under the direction of Charles and Daniel Frohman, and the entertainment will be given by the Lyceum Theatre Company, the Empire Theatre Company, May Irwin, and a number of volunteers, who will introduce some new specialties.

—Emmet Night at the Academy.—"Rory of the Hill" entered in the sixth week of its career at the Academy last night, under the direction of Edwin Hopkins, Jr. It was christened "Emmet Night" by the management. The electrical storm scene now works to perfection. Another feature which always calls forth loud applause is the Irish jig, danced by William McGonigle and William Gaffney.

—Garden Theatre.—A new electrical effect has been added to the features of "Little Christopher" at the Garden Theatre. A group of Cuban girls appear in the finale of the last act. Attached to their dresses are tiny, many-hued electric lights, forming intricate floral designs, which alternately flash and disappear, and the effect is very beautiful.

—The Hochmann Concert.—Master Arthur Hochmann, the pianist, will give a concert at the Madison Square Concert Hall this evening. He will be assisted by Prof. Xaver Scharwenka, pianist and composer; Laura Friedman, soprano, from the Royal Opera in Dresden; Sam Franko, violinist, and Helen Collins, accompanist.

—Mr. Abbey's Return.—Henry E. Abbey returned to this city last night, after his tour with the Metropolitan Opera. Maurice Grau left on Sunday to join the company, having remained here to see Mme. Rejane's season at Abbey's well under way.

—New Features of "Madeleine."—Several new verses were introduced in the "lamb song" of "Madeleine" at the Bijou last night. Camille D'Arville's season here has but two more weeks to run.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania System.

GREAT FALLING OFF IN EARNINGS

The Net Earnings in 1894 Nearly $3,000,000 Less than in 1893—President Roberts's Significant Comment.

The annual report which the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad submits to the stockholders to-day is a very comprehensive document of unusual interest. It is printed in full in another part of this newspaper.

This report shows that for the year 1894 the gross earnings of the three grand divisions east of Pittsburg and Erie, embracing the main line, the United Railroads of New-Jersey, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and branches aggregated $58,708,284, as against $66,058,082 for 1893. The operating expenses amounted to $40,362,746, as against $46,664,546 in 1893, and the net earnings were $18,340,538, as against $19,393,536 in 1893.

The gross earnings last year on the lines west of Pittsburg operated by the Pennsylvania Company were $17,904,422, as against $21,681,337 in 1893. The total operating expenses last year were $11,524,288, as against $13,750,575 in 1893, and the net earnings were $6,380,134, as against $7,930,661 in 1893. The gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburg for the year were $122,003,000.07, operating expenses, $85,142,174.53, and net earnings, $36,860,825.54. There were 120,548,652 tons of freight moved and 77,106,555 passengers carried.

The gross earnings of the entire system in 1894 were $13,056,785 less than in 1893; the operating expenses for 1894 were $10,349,884 less than the previous year, and the net earnings for 1894 fell below the net earnings of the previous year just $2,707,403.

Alluding to the large falling off in earnings, President George B. Roberts says: "The two facts strongly emphasized by these figures are: First, the continued depression in the commercial, manufacturing, and mining industries; and, second, the constant reductions in rates that have been forced upon the transportation interests.

"In the former we may naturally expect an improvement with the return of commercial prosperity, but there seems to be little ground to hope for relief as to the latter until the general public awakens to the fact that the prosperity of the transportation interests of the country depends upon their receiving proper compensation for the service rendered, and that upon their prosperity depends to a large extent that of the whole country. The capital invested in transportation lines must receive a fair return to enable them to perform the duties for which they were incorporated, but this result will not be reached until it is realized that unrestricted competition between railways is often attended with serious disadvantages to the public interests."

Big Traction Deal Talked Of.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—A gigantic street railway deal is said to be under way by the consummation of which the Broadway Cable Company of New-York, the Consolidated Traction Company of New-Jersey, and the Philadelphia Traction Company are to be united.

This deal would result in the formation of one of the biggest corporations in the Eastern States, as the amount of stock represented by the three companies aggregates something like $200,000,000.

Railroad men admit that the matter has been quietly canvassed in this city, but state that if the consolidation was made it would be in name only. Already the three companies are practically under the same ownership, so far as the largest stockholders are concerned.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

Shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week aggregated 58,768 tons, as against 67,940 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne carried 10,805 tons, the Erie Railway 9,073 tons, the Nickel Plate 7,220 tons, Lake Shore 6,194 tons, Grand Trunk 5,779 tons, Wabash 5,156 tons, Pan Handle 5,067 tons, Michigan Central 4,778 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 3,011 tons, and the Big Four 1,685 tons.

The total east-bound tonnage out of Chicago for the month ended last Saturday was 228,354 tons, against 227,280 tons in the previous month, and 222,578 tons in February, 1894.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Decisions were handed down by the New-York State Railroad Commissioners in Albany yesterday granting the application of the Batavia and Northern Railroad Company and the International and Oak Orchard Harbor Railroad Company for certificates under Section 59 of the railroad law, authorizing them to build their roads. The Commissioners find that public convenience and necessity require the construction of the roads. The Commissioners have also granted the Ballston Electric Railroad Company permission to operate a trolley line.

Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior Department yesterday addressed a letter to the Attorney General in Washington in regard to the matter of the contemplated suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for the reconveyance of a section of land in California, erroneously patented to that company. The company had been asked to yield the lands, but, failing to do so, the Secretary in his communication to the Attorney General recommends that suit be instituted for their recovery.

—Stockholders of the Western New-York Railway will meet in this city on the 15th inst. for the purpose of acting on a joint agreement for the consolidation of that company with the Northwestern Pennsylvania Railroad. The agreement has already been adopted by the Directors of the two companies.

—William Lidderdale, Chairman of the London committee of Colorado Midland bondholders, announces that more than a majority of bonds have been deposited, and that a penalty will be imposed upon holders depositing their bonds after the 7th inst.

—The sub-committee of the Western Trunk Line Committee, intrusted with the task of organizing local committees, and defining the boundary of each, finished its work in Chicago yesterday, and will report to the full meeting to-day.

—President Stickney of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad proposes to hold a series of meetings along the line of his road for the purpose of educating farmers on the potato question.

—The Reading Railroad's coal shipments last week aggregated 315,000 tons, of which 30,000 tons were sent to Port Richmond, and about 40,000 tons to New-York waters.

—The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the week ending Feb 28 were $279,000, against $297,000 for the same period last year, a decrease of $18,000.

—On the 19th of this month the American Association of General Passenger Agents will begin its fortieth annual meeting in the Murray Hill Hotel, New-York City.

—S. H. Babcock, the new Traffic Manager, and W. E. Malm, the new Freight Agent of the Rio Grande Western, will have their headquarters in Salt Lake City.

—Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company yesterday declared their regular quarterly dividend of $2 per share.

—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad systems was in New-York yesterday.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, will spend a portion of this week in the South.

—Paul A. Rochester has been appointed General Eastern Agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad will be held in Chicago on April 1.

—Proposals for steelwork on the Delaware River bridge are invited by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York;

TO PROTECT THE MUSEUM

Trustees Will Remove Di Cesnola at the First Opportunity.

HIS OBNOXIOUS CHARACTERISTICS

Snubbed Those Who Stood by Him and Shunned an Acquaintance with Any Whose Knowledge Was Dangerous.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who decided last month that Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola should not continue in office as Director of the museum or Secretary of the corporation, adhere to that decision. None will in the future do any talking. They will act by voting when the opportune moment to carry out their plan arrives. That opportunity may occur at the quarterly meeting in May, if not at an earlier date.

Little by little bits of information about the meeting of the Board of Trustees last month, when Di Cesnola was continued in office by a vote that was a concession to the wishes of President Marquand, are becoming public.

The effort was made not only to remove Di Cesnola as Director, but as Secretary. As Secretary and Trustee he has been obnoxious, because, owing to his peculiar tendencies, many Trustees were averse to fully discussing business matters in his presence, as they neither courted snubbing nor an expression of crude views by Di Cesnola. But as he was a member of the Committees on Casts and Buildings he was often heard from.

When his opponents in the board discovered that President Marquand championed the Director, and that there was a large attendance of Trustees, a resolution was offered that the election go over. This was defeated, and Di Cesnola was continued in office.

Perhaps trouble may come to Di Cesnola on account of his violating rules that obtain in such bodies as the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Although Secretary of the board, and, de facto, a sworn officer held to secrecy, he revealed what occurred at the session. Such revelations, although garbled, was a violation of the rules of the board and of decency.

Attention was called yesterday to Di Cesnola's assertion that had the seven who voted against his re-election been in a majority, he could have challenged the votes. As Secretary he should have known if if his contention is good, that these very Trustees had forfeited their office, but as Secretary he notified them to attend the meetings. He also notified Prof. William R. Ware, whom he is now endeavoring, it appears, to coerce into paying $1,000, under pain of losing his Trusteeship.

Matters have been carried so far by the Trustees, who intend to see to it that the reputation of the museum is redeemed by getting rid of Di Cesnola, that they have discussed his successor, and how to dispose of the salary that Di Cesnola receives.

Some have mentioned Charles Waldstein, who is permanent Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, England. Prof. Waldstein is well equipped, but it is doubtful if he would abandon England and Greece for America, or if he would couple with his duties as Director those of head janitor and hustler, which Di Cesnola tacked on to his prerogatives as general regulator.

Other Trustees believe that the salary should be divided, and that there should be a Superintendent or executive officer, at a salary of about $4,000 a year, and an expert archaeologist, with artistic sympathies, at $8,000 or $10,000 a year. In each case a man of sympathetic, even disposition, and absolute fitness would be sought.

A new phase of Gen. Di Cesnola's Fourth Ward political tactics in his conduct of the affairs of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was developed yesterday. It fitly illustrates his methods of discouraging opposition to himself, and of "downing" those of whose abilities and prestige he is jealous.

Among the most honored Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were Prof. Merriam and Prof. Ware of Columbia College. They represented the college in the Board of Trustees. After Prof. Merriam's death Prof. Ware was the only representative of the college in the board. Prof. Ware's selection as a life member of the museum dated from his removal to this city from Boston, ten years ago. His eminence as an architect and his reputation as a scholar, it was thought, entitled him to that recognition, and he freely gave his services to the museum. But Prof. Ware, who was on the Sculpture, Building, and Art Schools Committees, incurred Di Cesnola's jealousy by being appointed on a committee to supervise the architectural exhibit in the museum. He did not agree with all of Di Cesnola's ideas, and the result was friction. Prof. Ware increased the ill feeling by voting against Di Cesnola in the board.

When Prof. Ware was elected a life member and Trustee the museum was working under a charter, which did not require the payment of any special fees for such honor, but a new charter has since been secured, and now a Trustee must be a Patron, and a Patron must pay $1,000 for the distinction.

In this provision Di Cesnola saw a chance to balance accounts with Prof. Ware. He drafted a letter which was sent last week to Prof. Ware, notifying him that, as he was not a Patron he could consider himself no longer a Trustee or life member of the museum unless he paid $1,000.

Prof. Ware, upon receipts of this letter, returned a courteous reply, telling Di Cesnola to erase his name from the museum rolls, and expressing regret that he had acted as a Trustee when not entitled to do so. He also said that he was glad if he had been of material assistance to the museum.

When this unauthorized action of Di Cesnola became known, his opponents in the Board of Trustees were more than ever incensed. They say that, as Prof. Ware was elected under the first charter, he cannot be affected by the provisions of the second charter, and therefore is still a Trustee and life member, in spite of Di Cesnola's theory to the contrary. They are going to have the affair investigated. The Trustees are also grieved because Di Cesnola's letter to Prof. Ware was an insult to Columbia College, which would be left without a representative in the board if his action is valid.

Prof. Ware feels the slight keenly, but to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday he positively refused to talk about it.

The following criticisms on Di Cesnola, and bearing on general artistic and archaeological incredulity in regard to his relics and his ability, supplement those in The New-York Times yesterday.

Taking Di Cesnola's account of his discovery of the "Temple Treasure" of Curium, an investigator says:

"This entire tale is an absolute fabrication," and furnishes the following report of investigation by Prof. Ferdinand Dümmler of the University of Basel.

"With the facts of the excavations have corresponded exactly the depositions of Christofi Christodulo, village of Shah and Yanni Kyriakou, village of Masphilati, sworn to before the English courts, and repeated on the spot, as also the declaration of other people who had dug before at Curium for Col. L. P. Di Cesnola. Both Christofi and Yanni were also able to show us from the ancient town of Curium, in the necropolis of the plain the places where in many tombs were found dispersed the treasures of Cesnola.

"I have therefore arrived myself at the same conviction as the other witnesses of the excavation that there never did exist any treasure vaults or any treasure of the temple or any Temple of Curium, as asserted by Di Cesnola.

"If people seek for an explanation as to why such curious misrepresentations of the truth should take place, the reason is, first, from a practical point of view, that the value of the antiquities augments if they are shown to have been found not piece by piece in different localities, but united in large groups and offered to the market as big discoveries. It is in this case the fault of the United States of North America that they paid their Consul so badly that poor Di Cesnola was forced to make a commercial business of dealing in antiquities with false indications of localities.

"Of course, the United States have corrected their mistake, as the town of New-York has named Di Cesnola Director of its Metropolitan Museum of Art, an action certainly impossible in Europe, where until now only persons of proper knowledge and unasasilable reputation are placed in the responsible position of the Director of a museum. Whoever may not be satisfied with this explanation may reflect upon the famous forgers of the Renaissance offering us many unsoluble psychological riddles. It may be caused by a kind of vanity, a desire to alone know the truth, and to put all others on the wrong road. To Di Cesnola's misfortune the stones bear evidence against his own book.

"Now, after this final proof that under Di Cesnola's foundations are not hidden treasures of gold, it will be an affair of honor for the Italian Government to form new foundations of archaeology in Cyprus, which has been neglected till now in such a degree. The Government and the Legislative Council should properly subvention the Cyprus Museum, so that the museum officials may strain every nerve for the benefit of science."

Dr. Dümmler wrote this in 1885, and was then ignorant of the status of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which has always been a private endowment, and not a municipal institution, although it receives public moneys for certain purposes.

Commenting on the reports of Dr. Dümmler and Col. Warren, an archaeologist said recently:

"These two reports, proceeding from gentlemen whose veracity is unassailable, are, as will be noted, most positive and uncompromising. If Di Cesnola had any proof by which he could have refuted them he certainly would have produced it. Instead of doing so, however, he deputed to one of his paid agents at Cyprus the duty, not of proving that the temple treasure of Curium was not a gross humbug of his own invention, but of attacking the persons who had demonstrated its fraudulency."

Di Cesnola's agents tried to annoy and discredit Dr. Dümmler, Col. Warren, and others who tried to authenticate what Di Cesnola said of the temple treasure discovery, but that did not deter one of the verifying archaeologists from reviewing the stories told by Di Cesnola and summarizing publicly this opinion:

"But I should have to write a large book only to collect all that has been written about the famous temple treasure of Curium, which appears now to be a mere archaeological farce, a pure invention. What time and money have been lost since the date of its invention by scholars, authors, publishers, and readers who believed in the scientific and personal honesty of Gen. Di Cesnola!

"He never found on the hill of Curium, under the mosaic, anything at all. His laborers discovered, in his absence, one extraordinarily rich tomb and a number of others, richer than the average in the necropolis of Curium, in the plain near the Church of Aylos Armenios. Di Cesnola deliberately mingled the contents of these and many other tombs of Curium and other places in Cyprus into an attribution to the discoveries of one spot, which he called a temple treasure, and to market which he invented the whole story of discovery, the vaults, the ground plan, the painting on the walls, &c."

Referring to a report by Mas Latrie in the Archives des Missions Scientifiques of the discovery at Paphos by Hadgi Smith of a subterranean passage and vaults under a Gothic church, the critic says:

"Gen. Di Cesnola did not, in fact, find anything under the mosaic near the granite columns in the town of Curium. He found instead this account in Latrie's book of a discovery made by Mr. Hadgi Smith in Neapaplios, and, deliberately appropriating it, created by his imagination, under a temple at Curium which he never found, vaults which he also never discovered, but in which he located the relics which his laborers had found in Curium and elsewhere and which he had bought from different people in Cyprus. It is even not impossible that some of the smaller objects among the so-called temple treasure were found elsewhere and brought to Cyprus, not in ancient times, but at the time when Di Cesnola worked there."

In 1882 The Century Magazine devoted much space to Di Cesnola. Under the caption, "The Artistic and Archaeological Considerations," it said:

"We can discover no evidence that Gen. Di Cesnola has any other claim to the holding of the four high offices of Trustee, member of Executive Committee, Secretary, and Director of the Metropolitan Museum than in his connection with the Cesnola collection or collections which were bought from him at a total cost of about $139,000, the last installment of which was paid to him after the annual report of 1881. We see no evidence of anything but (perfectly legitimate) speculation in his connection with that collection, which was dug and gathered by him in Cyprus, to which country he happened to be sent as Consul of the United States. We find that he was greatly assisted in the getting of so large a collection by his official position—in fact, that it would have been well-nigh impossible for him to have got it otherwise, and that he therefore announced his desire that the bulk of the collection should be secured to his adopted country.

"We find that by means of public auction in Europe, by sales of smaller collections to the Berlin Museum, the Cambridge Museum, the Kensington Museum, the Vienna Museum, and the Boston Museum (the first collection being bought by New-York not until after failure to make a bargain with the British and other museums,) Gen. Di Cesnola has doubtless secured a fair moneyed return for his labors in Cyprus, having also justly gained the reward of celebrity as the discoverer of Cypriote antiquities.

"But Gen. Di Cesnola, before going to Cyprus, had led the life of a soldier. He had fought in three wars, in Italy, the Crimea, and the American civil war. Energetic, skillful in winning and commanding men, (on his own showing,) quite unhampered by Anglo-Saxon scrupulosity, he was just the man to extract this antique loot from the Sultan's domains; he did it by methods of which a full and naïve account is furnished in his own work on Cyprus.

"But those who read that book carefully, will, we think, conclude with us that, while Gen. Di Cesnola was undoubtedly the man to get the collection, he was not the man to take care of it, and that, least of all, has he the scholarly equipment, strict conscientiousness, accuracy, and artistic taste necessary for Director of a great museum. He has treated his statues like a dragoon, or, rather, let us say, like a martinet; he has brushed, touched, and patched them up to make a good appearance on parade—probably without at first fully realizing the harm he was doing. But, most melancholy of all, after doing it, he has denied it, and even after the fullest private and public exposure, he has been sustained in his denials by gentlemen whose indorsement should be the amplest guarantee for the scrupulous fidelity of the official whom they publicly sustain and honor.

"Gen. Di Cesnola was, we suppose, placed in charge of the whole museum primarily because it was thought necessary to employ him to 'put together' the fragmentary collection which had been bought from him; because, furthermore, of his executive ability, and probably also because of the éclat of the name of the discoverer of the 'Cesnola Collection.' In his highly-responsible and entirely novel position, a position for which his whole career had completely unfitted him, on the aesthetic side, it is not strange that he should have proved a failure. Through his conduct—and the conduct of those who have generously, though mistakenly, thought it necessary to make his cause one with that of the institution—the museum has been brought into conspicuous and lamentable disrepute."

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WILL SELL SEA AND LAND

Presbytery Decides to Keep Its Promise to the Harlem Church.

REV. DR. PARKHURST NOT SUSTAINED

Money to be Used for Satisfying the Mortgage on the New-York Church and Missions in Lower New-York.

After a stormy discussion, lasting nearly four hours, the New-York Presbytery yesterday practically decided to wipe out of existence the Church of Sea and Land at the corner of Henry and Market Streets, apply $50,000 of the money to be derived from the sale of the property to paying off a mortgage now resting on the New-York Church, in Harlem; $5,000 to the payment of accrued interest on that mortgage; the balance, if any, to be devoted to evangelical work in the lower portion of the city.

In this manner was decided a controversy that has for some time agitated Presbyterian circles, has led to personalities and acrimonious debates in the secret sessions of the Presbytery, and generally has been of absorbing interest to the members of that Church throughout the city.

Yesterday's meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, behind closed doors. One member of the Presbytery had the courage at the start to assert that, inasmuch as an extraordinary amount of public interest had been aroused by the discussion already indulged in by the Presbytery regarding the sale of the Church of Sea and Land, he was strongly of the opinion that the representatives of the press should be admitted and the public made acquainted with the details of the debate which was to take place.

Moderator Robert Russell Booth strongly dissented. "Abominable personalities were indulged in at the last meeting of the Presbytery," he said, "which I, as a Presbyterian minister, would have regretted very much to see in print."

A majority of the members of the Presbytery agreed with the Rev. Dr. Booth. The doors were closed, and the sexton of the church placed on guard with instructions to admit none save those who were entitled to participate in the proceedings.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of the Madison Avenue Church, was one of those present. He is particularly interested in the controversy because his church has been supplying the needs of the Church of the Sea and Land, under an agreement entered into by the Presbytery last October. Dr. Parkhurst had told the Presbytery in the most emphatic manner that he considered its proposed action in mortgaging or selling the property of the Church of Sea and Land was most unjust and unkind.

At yesterday's meeting he reiterated these statements, and made an earnest plea that the good work now being carried on in the lower section of the city by the Church of Sea and Land be not interfered with. Then he produced a long, tpyewritten document, which he read, which served notice upon the Presbytery that, having violated its agreement with the Madison Square Church in regard to the Church of Sea and Land, the Madison Square Church would not continue its present missionary work after Oct. 1. Up to that time, it would continue its relations with the downtown church, irrespective of any action that might be taken by the Presbytery or the Trustees of the Church of Sea and Land.

The Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White, Secretary of the Board of Church Erection; the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and James Yearrance, the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Presbytery to confer with the Trustees of the Church of Sea and Land, and to inform them that it was the judgment of the Presbytery that they should withdraw their objection to the placing of the fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage on the property occupied by them, reported that they had held a conference with the Trustees of the church, and that they agreed to the placing of the mortgage on their property, the proceeds to be devoted to Dr. Robinson's church in Harlem, provided the Presbytery would agree to certain conditions. The terms imposed were that before the Presbytery placed the fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage on the church, the Trustees should receive a lease from the Presbytery assuring them the occupancy of the property for church purposes for ten years, and that the Presbytery should agree to pay the Church of Sea and Land during that period the sum of $2,000 per annum for the services of a pastor.

In connection with its report, the committee submitted the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Church of the Sea and Land, held last Sunday evening:

Resolved, That we consent to the placing of a fifty-thousand dollar mortgage on the property we now occupy, provided a lease, or other document, be authorized by the Presbytery, and executed by its Trustees before March 31, 1895, securing to the Church of the Sea and Land its present occupancy undisturbed for a term of ten years, such paper or papers to be approved by our officers, and to have precedence of record of mortgage, and provided, further, that in case Madison Square Church should withdraw its present financial and personal support, the Presbytery obligates itself to pay the Board of Trustees of the Church of the Sea and Land the sum of $2,000 annually to meet necessary expenses of pastor's salary, &c., which are now met by a larger appropriation of the Madison Square Church.

Resolved, That the foregoing condition of remaining undisturbed is insisted upon only for the reason that in the past Presbytery's course with our church has been so vacillating as to provide for a sale for our exclusive benefit one month, an unrestricted sale next month, an ineffective auction sale later, an order suspending sale till March, 1895, two attempts at mortgaging, a sudden order of sale again, a repeal of this latter order immediately thereafter, and now another proposal to mortgage, with the sale order still hanging over us, and all this within two years.

Resolved, That we consent to the placing of the said mortgage only under pressure from Presbytery, and as the only apparent means of saving and maintaining the Church of the Sea and Land.

Resolved, That in consenting we enter protest against the injustice of the procedure, for the following reasons:

1. It takes away so large a sum as to make it impossible adequately to provide for our church in the event of a future sale and rebuilding.
2. We deem it wrong further to impoverish the down-town districts for the benefit of up-town churches.
3. We consider it contrary to the spirit of the Corning deed, to which Presbytery's consent and official seal are affixed, and which does not provide for mortgaging.
4. A mortgage will seriously interfere with our work, as the mere proposition has already done in vitally important instances.
5. We have entered into an agreement of affiliation with a sister church, the spirit of which would be violated by the proposed mortgage.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Presbytery's committee, and also to the Madison Square Church.

The report of the committee was followed by a long and vigorous debate. The result was that the compromise offered by the Trustees of the Church of Sea and Land was rejected.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, pastor of the New-York Presbyterian Church, made a pathetic appeal on behalf of his congregation. It had relied upon the promise made by the Presbytery that it would give $50,000 to the project of paying off the hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage on the church, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, by selling the Church of Sea and Land, if the New-York Presbyterian Church would raise a similar amount. The Presbytery had so far failed to keep its promise, and the church was now in danger of being sold under foreclosure proceedings.

The suggestion was made that all the churches in the Presbytery agree to contribute according to their means, and raise the $50,000. This, it was pointed out, would obviate the necessity of selling or mortgaging the property of the Church of Sea and Land. The proposition was not received with favor by the Presbytery.

The following resolution, offered by Col. A. P. Ketchum, Elder of the Park Presbyterian Church, was adopted:

Whereas, This Presbytery recently directed its Trustees to borrow $50,000, to be secured by a mortgage on the property known as that of the Church of Sea and Land, and

Whereas, Said Trustees, after a promise of the money desired, and an examination of title, and after securing certain consents of heirs, at an expense of several hundred dollars, were unable to obtain the loan on account of the refusal to give their consent of the Trustees of said Church of Sea and Land, (which church has only the privilege of worshipping on said premises until the Presbytery shall sell the same,) and

Whereas, In consequence of the failure to obtain said loan, which was to be applied toward reducing the mortgage on the New-York Presbyterian Church, the mortgage on the latter church of $100,000 is to be foreclosed, foreclosure proceedings having now been commenced;

Resolved, That the Trustees of this Presbytery are hereby directed to sell said property of the Church of Sea and Land as soon after March 12, 1895, as it may be possible in their judgment to obtain a fair price for the same, said sale to be subject to the present occupancy of said premises, if desired, until Oct. 1, 1895, and the proceeds derived from said sale to be applied by the Trustees of Presbytery as follows: That is to say, $50,000 toward the reduction of the mortgage of $100,000 now on the property of the New-York Presbyterian Church and not more than $5,000 toward the payment of accrued interest on said mortgage of $100,000; the remainder to be held for such use in evangelical work in the lower part of the city as the Presbytery may hereafter direct.

This settled the fate of the Church of Sea and Land and the Presbytery soon adjourned.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, when seen by a reporter and asked to talk of the action of the Presbytery, replied: "Not a word. When I say that, you will understand that I am not at liberty to speak."

A pledge was exacted from every member of the Presbytery not to discuss the questions that arose at yesterday's session. It is likely that the Presbytery's action will cause great dissatisfaction among many members of the Church of this city, and may lead to a lively agitation.

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Shirt Waistings.

In addition to the very large assortment of striped, checked, and figured high-class cottons for waists shown at THE LINEN STORE there are a number of distinct novelties in woven and printed linens introduced for this season which are worthy of note; several of these are in the natural linen shade. Those seeking materials for shirt waists and blouses will find here a stock of nearly a thousand styles to make selection from.

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TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., March 4.—After purchasing a revolver in the store of A. Moses this morning two well-dressed men loaded the weapon and deliberately shot the proprietor of the store when he went to make change. The robbers then kicked him insensible, stole $100, and escaped. Their victim is seriously hurt.

Nashua, N. H., March 4.—The will of Ellen M. Barr of New-Ipswich leaves property estimated to be worth $20,000 to the Harvard Annex for a scholarship of $250 for women. If the Annex discontinues, the money goes to Bryn Mawr College.

New Haven, Conn., March 4.—The Paper Box Trust, or the National Folding Box and Paper Company, will concentrate its business here. It now has two local factories, one in Shelton, one in Brooklyn, and one in New-York.

Minneapolis, March 4. Arguments in the Hayward trial were to begin this morning, but owing to the illness of Prosecuting Attorney Nye and Juror Dyes, it was necessary to take an adjournment till to-morrow.

Michigan City, Ind., March 4.—W. H. Schoeneman, an ex-member of the Indiana Legislature and a politician of State reputation, was instantly killed this afternoon by the accidental discharge of a revolver.

Chicago, March 4.—Vayne Dixon, twenty-two years old, of Sharon, Penn., is in the county jail here on the charge of embezzling $10,000 from his former employers, James Wilde, Jr., & Co.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Rev. Dr. Vibbert, on "Personal Consecration," hall of Young Woman's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, this evening.

—Baton Club's oratorio performance, "The Last Judgment," chapel of First Presbyterian Church, Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, to-night.

—Lecture of Dr. Harold Griffing, "The Time It Takes to Think," 55 West Forty-seventh Street, to-day, 4:30 P. M.

—New-York Historical Society, stated meeting, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, this evening.

—Purim Masquerade Ball, Lexington Opera House, to-night.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

GLASGOW, March 4.—SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Harnden, Venice, &c., Jan. 11, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Finance, Daly, Colon Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford Parry, Herron & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:16 A. M.

Ladies' Underwear.

Tuesday, March 5th.

Cambric Gowns,
cut "pompadour" style in front, high neck at back; also high necked gowns with square or round yokes, trimmed with fine embroidery,
$1.25.

Cambric Drawers,
(with deep ruffle of embroidery),
50 cts.

Muslin Drawers,
(with ruffle of embroidery),
35 cts.

Outing Flannel Skirts,
(scalloped edge),
25 cts.

Cambric Skirts—
"Ombrelle" shape,
(trimmed with wide, handsome embroidery)
$2.75,
value $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The speakers at the public meeting at Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, this evening called by the New-York Tax Reform Association to advocate the passage of the Ainsworth bill for home rule in taxation, will be Judge Roger A. Pryor, Edward Lauterbach, Thomas G. Shearman, Julien T. Davies, Wheeler H. Peckham and Albert Stickney. Rastus S. Ransom will preside.

—James F. Cassidy, driver, of 344 Eighth Avenue, while driving through West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to the stables of R. H. Howes, 507 West Street, last night, fell or was knocked off his vehicle in front of No. 521, and was killed.

—Thomas Parry of 352 East Forty-second Street reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that his wife, Mary, thirty years old, had been missing since Feb. 23.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order requiring Justice Neu of the City Hall Civil Court to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding him to grant a warrant to Michael McCorriston, a landlord, against Edward P. Wall, a tenant. Counsel for the landlord alleged that the magistrate and his clerk conspired to delay the case.

—Mortimer Morris, one of John Y. McKane's Election Inspectors, who was indicted for election frauds and was suspended by District Attorney Ridgway as a county detective, has brought suit to recover $1,100 salary, which he claims is due for the time of his suspension.

—On the application of John S. Jenkins, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the committee of the person and estate of John N. Ely, a lunatic, Ely's wife, in whose charge he is, was allowed $10,000 a year for the support of her husband and family. Mr. Ely's income is $18,000 a year.

—David H. Steele, thirty-five years old, an engineer, committed suicide at his home, 221 Nassau Avenue, yesterday, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had an incurable disease, and his physician told him he could not live much longer.

—Lieut. Col. Austen O. Crane of the Fourteenth Regiment has announced his intention to resign. This is due to the fact that he has been compelled to neglect his business for military work. He has been a National Guardsman since Nov. 12, 1873.

—Foreman James W. Connell of Engine No. 9 was yesterday appointed engineer of District No. 10, in place of James Walsh. The salary is $2,500 a year. Charles W. D. Lane was promoted to be foreman.

—The cordage factory of Waterbury & Marshall, on Waterbury and Ten Eyck Streets, resumed work yesterday and gave employment to about 600 men.

Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Supervisors will receive compensation for the year ending Feb. 18 as follows: Michael Fitzgerald, $267.76; H. A. Percival, $353.90; E. M. Yerks, $309.18; C. R. Dusenberry, $342.88; Isaiah Frazier, $242.11, and C. W. Underhill, $266.62. The Supervisors receive $4 a day, and they serve from forty-five to forty-seven days; but the allowance for taxables and mileage largely increases the amount.

—At a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department last evening the report of Treasurer Anderson on the collection of foreign insurance money was received, and it was then apportioned among the twelve fire companies of the city.

—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church will go to Sing Sing this evening and deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

—Yonkers Lodge, Royal Arcanum, will give an entertainment in Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday evening, at which the Swedish Ladies' Quartet, Miss Marion Short, a reciationist, and John F. Dillon, dialect humorist, will take part.

—The Bock bowling tournament has ended, with the exception of the rolling off of the tie for third place between Protection, A. B. C., and Terrace City Clubs, which will take place this evening. The prizes will then be presented.

—John Reardon, who has been for some time under arrest on a charge of assaulting and robbing a Hebrew peddler on the road to Mount Vernon, was yesterday discharged, as the peddler has disappeared and cannot be found.

—At St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, on Sunday afternoon, the stations of the cross were erected canonically by Father Rasch of the Capuchin Monastery; he also made an address to a large congregation.

—A musical and literary entertainment will be given by Mrs. Thomas Oliver's Sunday school class for the benefit of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church this evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.

—The Citizens' Excise Committee will hold a meeting this evening at the home of the Chairman, William Allen Butler, in Palisade Avenue.

—Robert Emmet's birthday was celebrated last evening in Teutonia Hall.

—The Turn Verein had its annual ball last evening.

—The Pro Tem. Club had a meeting last night.

Westchester County.

—The March Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer began at the Court House, White Plains, yesterday morning, Judge Barnard presiding. The Grand Jury was charged and entered upon the discharge of its duties. There are 163 causes noticed for trial on the calendar, but only a few are ready for trial at this term, and many have been settled.

—The Directors of the Tarrytown National Bank have elected Robert A. Patteson President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of D. O. Bradley.

—The annual charter election for village officers takes place in Peekskill to-day. President S. D. Horton is not opposed, and will be re-elected.

Laces—Embroideries.

This week, a special line of Point Gaze Lace Flounces, at $10.00, $12.00 and $14.00 per yard; regular price $18.00 and $20.00.

Duchesse and Real Applique Lace Flounces $5.00 to $10.00 per yard. Duchesse and Point Collarettes, $5.00, $10.00 and $15.00 each; worth from $10.00 to $25.00. Real Valenciennes Lace and Insertion.

IN THE BASEMENT

A choice stock of Embroidered Edgings, Insertions and Flounces, with all over to match. A special line of Embroideries, from 10 cents to 25 cents per yard.

250 Dozen Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in 1/4, 1/2 and 1 inch Hem, from 12 1/2 cents to 25 cents each.

75 Dozen Ladies Embroidered Hemstitched, at 21 cents each. Ladies Initial Handkerchiefs, at 12 1/2 cents and 25 cents each. Ladies Hand Embroidered, from 50 cents upwards.

Gentlemen's Hemmed, Hemstitched and Initial Handkerchiefs. Novelties in made-up Lace Goods and Veilings.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

DO NOT DESIRE HARMONY

Kings County Democratic General Committee Satisfied.

ABUSE FOR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

At Their Meeting Last Night They Elected Officers Who Have Kept Democrats Apart in Brooklyn.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met in the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, and organized for the coming year by re-electing James D. Bell Chairman.

Before the meeting was over Justice Neu denounced Robert Stewart, who was a candidate for Treasurer, and Robert Stewart are retaliated by saying harsh things about the reorganized Democratic organization, claiming that the men who had been scheming to carry out the programme as demonstrated last night were the men identified with the old leaders, and he, for one, was willing to give them rope enough to hang themselves.

Bernard J. York reported for the committee of nine appointed to confer with the Shepard organization to bring about harmony that the committee, consisting of Bernard J. York of the Ninth Ward, James B. Bouck of the Seventh Ward, William Hughes of the Eleventh Ward, William B. Pickard of the Fifteenth Ward, William P. Wuest of the Sixteenth Ward, James D. Bell of the Nineteenth Ward, Jordan M. Israel of the Twenty-first Ward, John L. Shea of the Twenty-third Ward, and John Maguire of the Twenty-sixth Ward, had made overtures, which had not been responded to by the Shepard people. The report was as follows:

Your committee was advised that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shepard people was called for Feb. 19, for the consideration of your committee's communication. On Feb. 14, the United States Senate rejected the nomination of a gentleman for the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, which nomination had been pending for over a year past. This action of the Senate was given as the reason for the indefinite postponement of the meeting of their Executive Committee, and the Chairman of your Executive Committee was informed that it terminated all further negotiations tending to a conference, it being conceded, however, on the part of those speaking for the other organization, that our organization was in no wise responsible for the action of the Senate.

Your committee begs, therefore, to say that it finds difficulty in understanding why such rejection could have been the reason for abruptly ending the negotiations, and it is to be regretted that considerations for any person, whether in official life or not, should be permitted to determine the acts of men who claim to be desirous of bringing about an improvement in methods and the general betterment of the Democratic Party.

The purpose of this committee in inviting a conference was to ascertain the causes which tended to make men who should be interested in the advancement of Democratic principles act in open hostility to each other, and when such causes were made known, to determine the best way to deal with them and the best methods to insure a unity of action among those desirous of Democratic success. We believe that neither the ambitions nor the desires of any individual or individuals should be permitted to prevent such an understanding.

Your committee has done all that can be expected of it to bring about a unity of action among Democrats; on three different occasions it invited a conference for that purpose with the other organization, and in no case has such invitation been accepted.

We have discharged our obligations to our party, and our duty now is to proceed to organize our committee and perfect and strengthen our organization.

E. G. Higginbotham said that the Shepard organization was controlled by men who were looking for personal advancement, and this was known to their followers, who looked upon these leaders with disgust.

"The reform administration in our city and the Republicanism of our State are putting both the city and the State in a critical condition," said Mr. Higginbotham.

Edward M. Bassett said the only way to bring about harmony was for the regular organization next Fall at its conventions to put in nomination better men than the other faction could nominate, and then the people would see whether the Shepard organization was sincere.

The report of the Executive Committee was then unanimously adopted.

The following persons were elected the officers for the ensuing year:

James D. Bell of the Nineteenth Ward was re-elected Chairman by acclamation. William C. Beecher of the First Ward was re-elected Vice Chairman by acclamation. James Moffitt of the Twenty-first Ward was elected Second Vice Chairman. James A. Maloney of the Fifth Ward was elected Third Vice Chairman. Thomas F. Farrell was unanimously re-elected Secretary. E. G. Higginbotham was elected Corresponding Secretary.

John W. Weber of the Twenty-seventh Ward and Robert Stewart of the Twenty-fifth Ward were nominated for Treasurer.

Justice Neu, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Weber, said he was the man for the place, and then denounced Robert Stewart as a man who had appeared on the floor of the General Committee and said things that were not true, and he challenged him to say that the reorganized Democracy was not organized.

Mr. Stewart said he had said so, and he meant it. The party had for ten years not been ruled by a principle, but by men who were only looking out for their self-interests, and the people in the Fall of 1893 had by their verdict repudiated the party and wiped it out of power.

"As for the harmony committee," he said, "it had gone to the other organization with the olive branch in the wrong hand, and with insincerity in its heart."

"The men," he said, "who were scheming now in the committee were slowly strangling it, and he wanted to give them rope long enough to hang themselves."

Bernard J. Yorke said: "The man who said the Democratic Party was not reorganized had been seeking office, and more than office, at its hands, and that any man who did not think the party was organized had better get out, as the party would be better without him."

Mr. Stewart withdrew from the race for Treasurer, and threatened to withdraw from the General Committee. Mr. Weber was elected by acclamation.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SILKS

5,000 YARDS
BLACK BROCADED
INDIA SILKS,
59c. yd.
Large Variety New Designs.

100 PIECES
REAL JAPANESE
WAIST SILKS,
29c. yd.
Very Desirable Colorings

Ladies' Walking Gloves.

English Tans and Reds,
Spear and Paris Points.
4 Buttons.
75 cts. per pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

PICTURES TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Early English and Dutch and Modern Work Now on View.

The Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms contain this week a collection of over 100 oil and water-color paintings of the old English and Dutch schools, together with modern work by American, English, and French artists. These pictures are the property of Gerald E. Hart of Montreal, Canada, and are to be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 7 and 8, at 8 o'clock.

A large work by Earnest Parton, entitled "The Thames Valley," is very English in its treatment and general aspect, and was shown at the Royal Academy; another American, Mr. Barnsley, has some marines in oil and water color, but the bulk of the work shown is by Englishmen. Claude Hayes signs a big landscape, "On the River Stour," and demonstrates his careful observation of midsummer greens and foreground weeds and grasses. The catalogue contains the names of many well-known men of an earlier period, among others John Constable, John Sell Cotman, Arthur and David Cox, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

An agreeable little landscape is by Tholen, some cattle are by Sidney Cooper, and some flowers come from Birket Foster. Henry Sandham shows "Toronto Market Place," Sir John Gilbert "A Hawking Party," Richet a landscape, and Ricci "The Music Lesson," carefully finished and full of interesting detail. There is a "Dutch Homestead" by Artz, a landscape by H. R. Bloomer, "The Duel," by John Lewis Brown, "Alexandria" and "Venice," by Defaux, and a "French Village," by Harpignies.

Much color may be found in a picture by Monticelli, "His Daughter and Her Dog"; Edouard Frere is represented by "A Greengrocer's Stall at Ville Franche," and other artists whose work may be seen are Buckley, Backhuysen, Brueghel, Muller, Newton, O'Brien, Hoppe

Tuesday
March 5-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

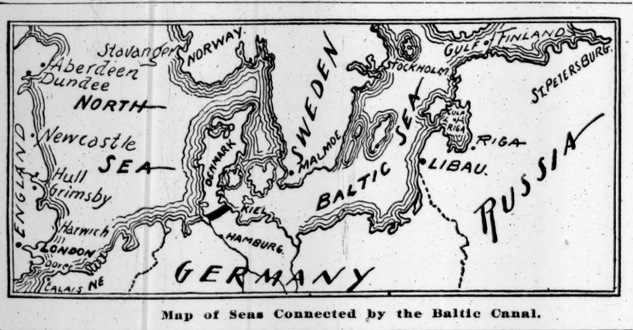
THE GREAT BALTIC CANAL

Germany's Waterway from the North Sea to the Baltic.

A BLOW AT COPENHAGEN'S SUPREMACY

Hamburg Expects to Lead in the Trade of Northeastern Europe—Built on Time and Within the Estimate.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—More than thirty years have passed since the Prussian octopus gathered to itself the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. It is only now that the great commercial and strategic project which that change made possible—the building of what is known in Germany as the Nord-Ostsee Kanal—stands upon the morrow of its realization. Much sentimental sympathy was felt for Denmark in 1864, when these Duchies were torn with such ruthless force from her grasp. Denmark has much more genuine and substantial claims for condolence now, in the impending opening of this new waterway. The Schleswig-Holstein war cost the Danes only some territory and a little money. This new



Map of Seas Connected by the Baltic Canal.

canal must inevitably cost Copenhagen its mercantile importance, and almost existence.

The scheme of getting shipping across from the North Sea to the Baltic without going away around the Jutland Peninsula, and threading the narrow and dangerous channels which twist between the Danish and Swedish coasts, has occupied men's minds for centuries. Six hundred years ago, in the height of the power of the Hanseatic League, the burghers of Lübeck did cut a short canal to connect themselves by water with Hamburg. In succeeding generations most of the plans for thus avoiding the roundabout voyage in Danish waters followed this original idea of making these two big and historic ports, Hamburg and Lübeck, the terminii of any canal that should be cut. The less populous northern moorlands and fens of Holstein were hardly thought of as a part of the problem. Kiel, the chief town of Holstein, though known to have a wonderful harbor, was not important from a trade point of view. The little old Elder Canal, twenty miles long, now largely absorbed in the new structure, and for the rest abandoned, perhaps gave the first notion of cutting a ship channel across at this point, but it was only mooted after Prussia had settled down into possession of Holstein, and, for that matter, after the German Empire had been founded.

The first definite plans were drawn up in 1878, by Herr Dahlstroen, an eminent Hamburg engineer. His personal acquaintance with Prince Bismarck, who then, as now, took a peculiar interest in Hamburgers, secured for his project the attention and eventually the support of the Chancellor. But for a long time it hung fire, for much the same reasons which operate now to block the English Channel tunnel scheme. That is to say, the military party was sharply opposed to it. Prussia and Germany had been made by the sword, and it was natural that soldierly arguments should be listened to first of all. Count von Moltke declared that a canal like that would require a whole army corps to stand guard over it, and his hostility set the note for all other military experts. Many important commercial centres, like Breslau and Leipsic, saw too a menace to their own business in anything which simplified Baltic trade. Little by little, however, as the new empire emerged from its military stage of development, and began to expand its industrial and commercial life, Herr Dahlstroen's scheme conquered its way in popular estimation. Von Moltke himself was at last brought to see that the facilities such a canal would give the German Navy in case of a war outweighed all objections on other grounds. In 1886 the Reichstag approved the plan. On June 3, 1887, the venerable Emperor William, on his last visit to the northern provinces, formally inaugurated the work.

It is characteristic of German exactness of method and performance that the task has been completed on time. The contract said eight years, and eight years it is. It is understood, too, that the expense has been kept within the original estimates—a still rarer achievement. The whole cost was to be £7,800,000, of which the Kingdom of Prussia contributes £2,500,000 and the Imperial Treasury the rest, and, as has been said, there are no suggestions that these limits have been exceeded. This is a far different story from that which Manchester sorrowfully recalls. Her ship canal was to cost much less than that, on the original plans—and quite properly, for it is only a trifle more than half the length of the Baltic Canal—but in the end the bills have footed up over £15,000,000, and the concern is next door to bankruptcy into the bargain.

The Baltic Canal—for by that name, to avoid confusion with the Dutch waterway called the North Sea Canal, it will be generally known—almost rivals in international importance the Suez Canal itself. It is sixty-two miles long, and stretches in a single level from the Baltic to the open sea-estuary of the Elbe. Its eastern terminus is a little place called Holtenau, where, like the old Elder Canal, finished in 1784, it enters on the west side of the broad and magnificent Kiel harbor, or Kieler Fjord, and thence to the Baltic. The western terminus is an equally tiny village, called Brunsbüttel, which lies on the widening Elbe, ten miles across from Cuxhaven. At each of these two terminal places there is an entrance lock, 500 feet long, and 83 wide, with a depth of 32 feet on the sill. These are the only locks on the whole work, and these are more for emergencies than steady use.

The Baltic is an almost tideless sea. On an average there is a fluctuation of half a fathom on only some twenty-five days in the year. The Holtenau gates will be closed on these occasions, until the normal level has been restored. At all other times they will remain open, and the water in the canal will be of Baltic origin, and on the Baltic level. It is a different matter at the Elbe end. There the tides run high and strong, and consequently the Brunsbüttel gates will be closed and opened daily. This diurnal opening of the Elbe gates for three hours at each low tide will serve to keep the canal water sweet and fresh-flowing, and it is counted upon, as well, to help scour the channel of the Elbe, which continually silts new shoals, often to a troublesome extent. The locks are of massive masonry, and, like the breakwaters under construction for the protection of the two entrances, are of stone from Neissen, in Saxony.

Incidentally, there are some other locks, connecting the canal with the lower Elder, but these in no way affect the direct, clear channel of the canal itself from sea to sea. Only two fixed bridges have been necessary to accommodate the railroads crossing at Rendsburg, a fortified town of 13,000 inhabitants, which is the only place of importance on the canal, and at Grün, which is on the watershed turning the courses of streams in opposite directions toward the Elder and the Elbe. These fixed bridges are 130 feet above the canal level, whereas the headway for masts under bridges on the Manchester Ship Canal is only 75 feet.

The work has not presented any excessive engineering difficulties. At two points, however, the task was somewhat complicated. One of these is the Meckelmoor, a low-lying, boggy swamp to the west of Rendsburg. It was impossible to cut a channel through this in the ordinary way, and recourse was had to the device of bringing great masses of sand from other parts of the excavation and tipping them into the morass, with the result that the shifty and wet material, under pressure, was forced upward and out. The other point was at Grünthal, on the watershed above mentioned, where a particularly deep cutting had to be made and an extensive engineering plant employed for a long time. The total excavation in all materials amounts to 69,000,000 cubic yards, which is 16,500,000 more than at Manchester.

Curiously enough, most of the contractors, at least for the sluices and other masonry work, have been Dutch firms, and the huge dredges and excavators everywhere in evidence along the line of works are called Holländern by the peasantry on account of their place of origin. Great quantities of brick have been used, both for locks, bridges, sluices, &c., and to secure the slopes toward the bottom under water. To supply these, brick works were built on the spot. At the busiest times, 10,000 men were employed, and the number is said to have averaged nearly 5,000 all the year round. Twelve barracks were built at different points along the canal for their lodgment, with a hospital to each four barracks. The work was carried out under direct Governmental inspection by a technical staff of forty-one engineers. It is interesting to find that in Germany, as in the United States, the native gets somebody else to do his rough jobs for him. The larger proportion of the laborers on the canal have been Italians and Swiss. The wages paid are described as rather high, according to German standards, being from 65 to 75 cents per day for ordinary laborers and from $1 to $1.50 for skilled labor.

The Baltic Canal is in every sense of the word a ship canal. The largest man-of-war in the German Navy can traverse it at any speed desired. This naval aspect, I need hardly say, has been kept steadily in view. It is not by accident that Kiel, the great naval station on the Baltic, finds itself at one end of this new waterway, and Wilhelmshaven, the chief naval station of the North Sea, is within a few hours' steam of the other end. Along the canal itself have been built arsenals and military docks and shelters. Its width at the bottom is 86 feet, and its depth there 30 feet. The surface width is 217 feet, with a banquette depth at the sides of 10 feet, which will be sufficient for almost all the Baltic trading steamers, which rarely draw more than 18 feet, to pass one another with freedom. There are also seven especially constructed passing places to accommodate the largest vessels afloat.

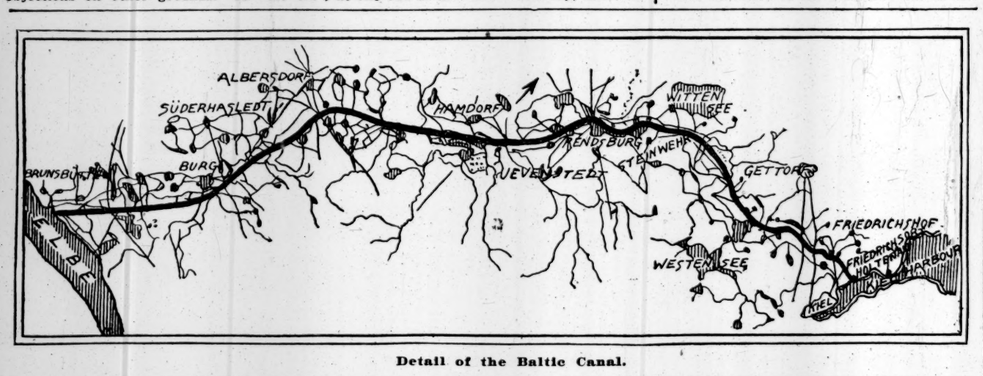
About the dimensions and importance of the economic revolution which the opening of this canal must work there is no difference of opinion. Everybody sees that it must produce most tremendous changes in the current of Baltic trade. But when we descend to particulars, the prophets are not so unanimous. The most sanguine people are to be found at Hamburg. They can prove to you that this new canal, which places them at the entrance to the Baltic, must make Hamburg the supply-distributing centre of all Northern Europe—a veritable Chicago on the Elbe. But there are others who think that Hamburg will really find itself playing St. Louis, so to speak, to the Chicago of Kiel. This Kiel, though a very ancient place, with a university founded in 1665, has only recently taken to growing in population and industrial and commercial weight. The new German naval and shipbuilding boom has affected Kiel enormously. The Emperor takes a warm personal interest in the fortunes of this rising town, and his only brother, Prince Henry, has a permanent residence in its old palace of the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp. There is also Lübeck to be taken into account. This venerable town, with trade traditions transcending in magnificence all others in Germany, is at home in Baltic waters, and has long established business relations with the whole northeast. Her burghers are fully alive to the dangers involved in this forthcoming competition, and intend to meet them by a flank movement in the form of an Elbe-Trave canal, which shall intercept Hamburg's principal line of internal communications, and may perhaps bring back to the ancient head of the Hanse towns something like her old supremacy.

Uncertain as it seems to be which German towns will profit and which lose by the new order of things, there is no doubt about Denmark. In the very nature of things, Copenhagen's position as metropolis of the Baltic is doomed. I have spoken above of the difficulties attending the ordinary entrance to the Baltic Sea. Over 20,000,000 tons of shipping—the amount has doubled since 1877—now annually scrape their way through the narrow Skasgerack, and face the dangers of the ugly network of channels beyond the sound. There is an annual average of 200 wrecks in these foul waters, and in over half the cases the vessel is a total loss. In no other European waters is there such an unceasing sacrifice of property and life. The moment that a short cut across the base of the Jutland Peninsula offers itself, not a ton of Baltic North Sea freight, that is not compelled to do so, will dream of running the gantlet of Danish waters.

In anticipation of this peril, Copenhagen has made herself a free port, and is spending vast sums of money in new docks, lighthouses, shelters, dredging, and the like. Across the sound the Swedes are preparing to make a free port also of Malmoe, in friendly rivalry with Copenhagen, in the hope of partially counterbalancing between them the advantages of the new short German route.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the big plunge made by St. Petersburg itself to secure the major benefits of this promised revolution in sea-borne traffic. The great deep-water dock in the Neva, which cost $800,000, and which will have the effect of making St. Petersburg a sea port, is to be opened this year. The Courland port of Libau has also had $2,500,000 spent upon it, since the Baltic Canal work began, with a similar view of diverting to Russian harbors the fruits of the Germans' enterprise and outlay. Perhaps the increased traffic will be great enough for all. At any rate, the opening of the Baltic Canal is an event in the history of our generation second only to the inauguration of the Suez Canal. Alike in peace and in war, it must powerfully alter the conditions of Northern Europe.

HAROLD FREDERIC.



Detail of the Baltic Canal.

CADETS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY

Congressmen Whose Districts Were Unrepresented Make Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Under the provisions of the Naval Appropriation act, which became a law to-day, the following cadets were appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis by Representatives in Congress whose districts had no cadets:

Representative Van Voorhis.—E. B. Fenner, Rochester, N. Y.; Alternate—Willard Hooker, Rochester, N. Y.

Representative S. B. Cooper.—Warren Windom, Orange, Texas; Alternate—Harry Jordan, Beaumont, Texas.

Representative W. T. Crawford.—Garland S. Ferguson, Jr., Waynesville, N. C.; Alternate—Arthur M. Parker, Flat Rock, N. C.

Representative Goldsier.—C. O. Addison, North Chicago, Ill.

Representative Coffeen.—W. G. Haas, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Representative Bynum.—Oscar Schmidt, Indianapolis, Ind.

Representative Martin.—F. J. Coyle, Peru, Ind.

Representative Fithian.—James E. Matthew, Olney, Ill.

Representative Williams.—Thomas H. Daily, Ridgway, Ill.

Representative A. H. Taylor.—F. Louis Field, Evansville, Ind.

Representative John D. Alderson.—Charles W. Beirne, Lewisburg, West Va.; Alternate—William L. Burke, Hinton, West Va.

Representative Foreman.—Charles W. Foreman, Nashville, Ill.

Representative Capehart.—Robert S. Brown, Ravenswood, West Va.

Representative Champ Clarke.—D. D. White, Danville, Mo.; Alternate—P. F. Ehrhard, St. Charles, Mo.

Representative Ikert.—T. J. Morris, Wellsville, Ohio.

Representative Hunter.—O. S. Bird, Paris, Ill., cadet at large for Illinois.

Representative Caminetti.—James T. Farley, Jackson, Cal.; Alternate—M. J. Perkins, Oroville, Cal.

CRONINITES APPEAL TO MGR. SATOLLI

An Attempt Made to Secure a Settlement of Chicago Dissensions.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The Croninites are making a strong attempt to drag Mgr. Satolli and, through him, the Catholic Church into the great quarrel which disrupted the Clan-na-Gael throughout the Nation and the Irish people of this city.

The followers of the murdered doctor are arguing that the difficulties which hang around the death of Cronin, and the circumstances that preceded that tragic event, have reached too great a crisis here in Chicago for the Church to keep clear of the controversy any longer. They charge a number of priests in this city with prostituting their sacred offices to help the murderers of Dr. Cronin to escape justice, and even to reap rewards for their crime.

The Croninites have prepared and sent to Mgr. Satolli a petition urging the Papal Ablegate to visit Chicago and investigate in person these charges, which are far too serious to be decided upon by hearsay evidence. Thousands of copies of this petition have been printed in the form of a circular and distributed among Catholics who are believed to side with the Croninites or to be in favor of a just and fair settlement of the whole trouble by the Church itself.

Considering Murderer Lambert's Case.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, Wilson H. Jenkins made a motion to advance the case of Frank Lambert, under sentence of death at Camden, N. J., who was saved from the gallows by the interposition of Justice Shiras in granting a writ of error and supercedeas, returnable to the Supreme Court after Judge Dallas of the Third Circuit had refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was made returnable to the Supreme Court to-day. The court took Mr. Jenkins's motion to advance under advisement.

FUNERAL OF EX-JUDGE O'GORMAN

Large Gathering at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Where the Services Were Held—The Burial in Flatbush.

The Funeral of ex-Judge Richard O'Gorman took place yesterday. The services were held in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Although it had been desired by the family that the funeral should be quiet, there was a large gathering at the church, called together on the distinguished reputation of the deceased and by the general esteem for him as a jurist and a patriot. Citizens of all classes were among the mourners.

The doors of the church were opened at 9 o'clock in the morning. The altar was draped in black. There was a solemn requiem mass. The Rev. Father McKenna was the celebrant, Father Denny was deacon, and Father Ryan, sub-deacon. Within the sanctuary were Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. Father Pardow, and the Rev. Father Murphy, the latter the rector of the church.

The prelude, "Sur le Dies Vial" was played while the body was borne along the main aisle to the altar. During the services were played "Pie Jesu," an interlude from Bach, and the funeral march from "Franciscus."

Behind the coffin walked the Sisters of Mercy who had relieved each other in watching the body, eight in number. After them came the family and chief mourners—Mrs. O'Gorman, on the arm of her eldest son, Richard O'Gorman; Edward J. O'Gorman, Mrs. Albert J. David, Mrs. Paul E. Lamarch, and Miss Clair O'Gorman. There were no pall bearers.

Among those present at the services were ex-Assemblyman John Connolly, John D. Crimmins, Andrew H. Green, Dr. Addis Emmet, Police Justice Ryan, ex-Police Commissioner Sheehan, Commissioner of Charities and Correction Edward C. Sheehy, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Tax Commissioner John Whalen, Judges Gildersleeve and Freedman, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, Chief Justice Sedgwick, ex-Surrogate Calvin, and ex-Judge Peabody.

There were present, besides, the Trustees of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, a number of the veterans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, representatives from the New-York Historical Society, the Robert Emmet Society, the Irish Municipal League, the Irish Emigrant Society, and many other Irish societies.

The funeral services ended, the body was taken to the cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, Brooklyn, and there laid to rest.

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S GOOD YEAR

Directors Elected at Annual Meeting and $310,000 Carried to Surplus.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Cable Company, which was held in this city yesterday, the following named Directors were elected:

John W. Mackay, James Gordon Bennett, Sir William C. Van Horn, Gardiner G. Howland, Charles R. Hosmer, George G. Ward, J. W. Mackay, Jr., A. B. Chandler, Richard Irvin, Sir Donald A. Smith, Thomas Skinner, George S. Coe, and E. C. Platt.

The statement of the company's business for the year 1894 shows that, nothwithstanding the hard times and the fact that the new third cable was not completed until August, over 10 per cent. was earned on the stock. Seven per cent., or $700,000, was paid in dividends, (the usual rate,) and $310,439 was carried to the surplus account. Early in 1894 the last remaining $400,000 of debentures were cancelled, leaving the company entirely free of bonded debt, and placing the stockholders in possession of the property unencumbered and free from fixed charges of any kind.

While the capital stock remains at $10,000,000, the value of the company's plant has been increased to $12,250,000 by the addition of the new main Atlantic cable, by the extension of the Canso-New-York Cable from the landing place at Coney Island through the harbor to this city, a distance of fourteen miles, and by the acquisition of wharf property and real estate at Halifax. The new cable is of extra heavy construction and high carrying capacity, and exceeds the rate of speed guaranteed by the contractors. Its completion practically doubles the facilities of the company for rapid transmission of dispatches, and the extension of the Canso-New-York cable directly into this city enhances the security of communication with Europe.

The policy of using the surplus earnings for liquidating the bonded debt, after paying 7 per cent. dividend, has resulted in wiping out the interest charge, which originally was $180,000, and last year the company received $44,000 income from its investments, making a difference of $224,000 in five years.

Following is the balance sheet on Dec. 31, 1894:

ASSETS.

Plant	$12,250,000
Bonds and stocks	1,592,820
Debts and traffic balances	527,717
Cash at banks	371,368
Total	$14,741,905

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000
Dividend payable Jan. 2, 1895	175,000
Debts and traffic balances	189,490
Reserve fund	1,592,820
Assets over liabilities	2,784,595
Total	$14,741,905

Builder Styles's Sudden Death.

Frederick W. Styles, thirty-six years old, a well-to-do builder, who had been engaged in business in Harlem for ten years, died suddenly of heart disease, resulting from an attack of grip, at his home, 260 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday morning.

Mr. Styles's death was discovered by the servant, who went to his room to awaken him. She could get no response her calls, and the door was broken open. Mr. Styles had been dead several hours. He leaves a wife and one child. The Coroner was notified.

Assistant District Attorney Resigns.

Assistant United States District Attorney Charles Duane Baker handed his resignation to United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane yesterday, to take effect April 1. Mr. Baker will resume his private practice of law, and will have his office in Wall Street.

Mr. Baker was appointed an assistant under United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell in April, 1890. During his five years' experience in the Government service he has been engaged in the law and equity departments, and has had charge of the Admiralty and Custom House forfeiture cases.

Commissioners Sworn In.

Ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, ex-Judge William G. Choate, and Joel B. Erhardt, who were recently appointed Commissioners to estimate and appraise the value of the property which it is proposed to take for the widening of Elm Street, appeared before Judge Patterson in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and took the oath of office. They expect to organize immediately, and to begin their sessions in a short time.

PLACE FOR GEN. LA GRANGE

Will Succeed John J. Scannell as Fire Commissioner.

TALKING OVER THE LOCAL CENSUS

May Be Begun About April 1—Delegation of Women Call on the Mayor and Suggest Six School Commissioners.

Mayor Strong has selected as one of his new Fire Commissioners Gen. Oscar H. La Grange. He will be sworn in this forenoon and he will succeed John J. Scannell, who will be removed.

Mr. Scannell is now President of the board, and a permanent President in his place will probably not be chosen until the two other new Fire Commissioners are selected.

As already told in The New-York Times, ex-Assemblyman James R. Sheffield has Mayor Strong's offer of one of the Fire Commissionerships under advisement.

The rumor was started yesterday that Henry Winthrop Gray would be asked to go back into the Fire Board. He was appointed a Fire Commissioner by Mayor Gilroy in 1893, but, after being in office a few weeks, resigned because he did not approve of the board's methods.

There is no suggestion of Platt and anti-Platt harmony in the selection of Gen. La Grange. He is one of John E. Milholland's associates in opposition to Platt. He has been a member of the Milholland organization since it started. The political wiseacres had Thomas L. Hamilton's name down on that part of the slate which has now been filled by Gen. La Grange's name. Mr. Hamilton is a close friend of Fred S. Gibbs and a Platt man in this controversy.

Austin E. Ford may get one of the two places in the Fire Board that are left.

Gen. La Grange is about fifty-seven years old. He served with Gen. Grant during the war, and when Gen. Grant became President, he made him Superintendent of the Mint in San Francisco. He held this place until the beginning of President Cleveland's first Administration, and then he came to this city and resumed the practice of law.

Mayor Strong sent for Superintendent Byrnes and President James J. Martin of the Police Board yesterday, and when they reached the City Hall about 2 o'clock, they were shown into the Mayor's inner office. Rumors at once began circulating about as to the nature of the business under discussion. When the conferrees came out it was stated that the Mayor had simply sent for his visitors to consult about the proposed local census which the Board of Health had asked the Mayor to have taken, and which the Sinking Fund Commission has informally approved of.

The conferrees discussed the details of the work, which is to be done by the police by election districts. It was practically determined to begin taking the census about the latter part of this month. The Mayor will write a letter to the Police Board, directing that such a census be taken, and then the Police Board will take final action in the matter. The Mayor also called the attention of the Superintendent and President to certain complaints of the violations of the law that have recently been made to him from various parts of the city.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who is a candidate for Police Commissioner, and who claims to have something in the nature of a promise to build upon in this direction, had not been seen at the Mayor's office in several days until yesterday, when he put in an appearance just before the Mayor went to luncheon. The Mayor and the ex-Sheriff went into the inner office together, and while the Mayor disposed of his modest luncheon the ex-Sheriff talked to him.

The rumor that he would appoint a Police Commissioner in place of James J. Martin has been in circulation again with renewed persistence for the past day or two. It was learned that the ex-Sheriff was not advocating his own appointment yesterday, but that of one of his followers to quite another office. The Mayor will not say whom he will appoint as Commissioner Martin's successor.

Among the Mayor's earlier callers was a delegation of women representing Sorosis and several other societies, headed by Mrs. Clark Bell. They presented to the Mayor a list of six names of women whom they asked be named as Commissioners of Education. The names were Mrs. Lozier, Miss Requa, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Runkle, Mrs. Hayes, and Mrs. Saunders.

The Mayor talked very pleasantly with the delegation for some time. He assured them that he would certainly appoint women on the School Board, probably five at first.

It is likely that Mayor Strong will name several new School Commissioners next Monday. There will be no wholesale clearing out of those now in the board, but the changes will be made carefully.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, had another "harmony" talk with the Mayor yesterday.

There was a public hearing in the afternoon in the Mayor's office on the amendment to the law affecting liens on contractors by the city. The bill is favored by the contractors, and there were several who appeared at the hearing in favor of it. A. H. Gleason spoke, and told the Mayor that its objects were to consolidate the local laws affecting liens, and put the city liens on the same footing that mechanics' liens now enjoy.

Under the present law, when a contractor has to confront a mechanic's lien, he can give bonds and have the property released, but in the case of the city filing a lien the contractor cannot get his money until the question is settled. The Mayor approved the bill and returned it to Albany.

No Protection from Being "Shadowed."

BOSTON, March 4.—Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, denied the application of the plaintiff in the case of Thomas C. Chappell vs. Henry Ball and Mrs. Mary L. Ball Chappell. An injunction was asked for to restrain the defendants from employing detectives to "shadow" the plaintiff, a Baltimore lawyer. He alleged that the defendants were doing so for the purpose of finding a cause upon which to base divorce proceedings. Mr. Ball is a well-known architect of this city. Mrs. Ball Chappell is the wife of the plaintiff and the sister of Mr. Ball.

Killed a Negro Fugitive.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Policeman A. M. Green shot and killed a negro prisoner named Reuben Foster this afternon. Green had placed Foster under arrest for being concerned in a stabbing affray Saturday night. Foster refused to accompany the policeman to the station, violently assaulted him, and then ran away. Green ordered him to halt, and upon his refusal fired a bullet into the back of Foster's neck, from the effects of which he died in a few moments.

FALL FROM A TRAPEZE FATAL

Frederick Bender, While Practicing at Home Before His Wife, Lost Balance and Struck Upon His Head.

PATERSON, N. J., March 4.—Frederick Bender, Secretary of the Paterson Turn Verein, died this morning from paralysis, the result of a fall from a trapeze yesterday afternoon. He had a gymnastic apparatus rigged in the rear of his home, in Haledon Avenue, on which he practiced.

He carried his infant child into the yard, yesterday, and was followed soon after by his wife. Handing her the child, Bender sprang for the bar and grasped it. He suddenly lost his balance, and at the same time released his hold, and fell to the ground, striking on his head.

The concussion made him unconscious. The screams of his wife speedily brought assistance. Two physicians were called, but before they arrived Bender was paralyzed up to his shoulders. Careful examination by the physicians made it appear that the fall had ruptured the spinal membrane, hemorrhage resulting. The paralysis gradually extended to his brain.

Bender was an expert silk weaver and had been married about eighteen months. He was twenty-four years old.

FORTUNATE HEBREW FOUNDLING

"JOHN DOE, NO. 19," FINDS A VERY COMFORTABLE HOME.

Through the Influence of Henry S. Allen a Waif Is Placed in the Hebrew Sheltering Society's Asylum.

The nuknown boy who is on the records as "John Doe, No. 19," has found a refuge where he will receive the care and training to fit him for a useful career. The little fellow was No. 19," has found a refuge where he will receive the care and training to fit him for a useful career. The little fellow was found at the corner of Monroe and Jefferson Streets at 9:30 o'clock the evening of

John Doe.

last Fourth of July. A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters, but it brought no response. The boy was committed by Justice Voorhis to the American Female Guardian Society and Home, at 32 East Thirtieth Street.

This institution cared for the lad until a few days ago, when the boy was transferred to another asylum through the influence of Henry S. Allen, who become interested in him. Mr. Allen was first attracted by the portrait of the boy, which was published in the annual report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It struck Mr. Allen, who is a Director of the society, that the features were of a decided Hebraic cast, and being himself a prominent member of a number of the leading Hebrew charitable institutions, the case appealed to him.

The little waif was brought to the institution at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street and Mr. Allen began an investigation. He could learn nothing from the lad except that his name was John Doe. The child is about three years of age, but a German accent was recognizable as he spoke. The boy's appearance convinced Mr. Allen that he was of Hebrew parentage.

Little John Doe, by his amiability and his remarkable brightness, soon warmed himself into the affections of his new friend to such an extent that Mr. Allen made it a personal duty to find a home for him in one of the Jewish institutions. He was finally accepted in the Hebrew Sheltering Society's Home at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to which institution he was transferred yesterday. The President of the Home, Philip Goodhart, gave the boy the name of "Judah Touro," and as such he will hereafter be known.

On his way to his new home little Judah was instrumental in providing a home for two unfortunate little ones. Mr. Allen and his charge were passing the Grand Central Station on Forty-second Street just as Mrs. Ida Lieberman, the convicted fire-bug, was taken to Auburn Prison to serve her sentence of six years and eight months. The pitiful cries of Mrs. Lieberman's six-year-old daughter and eight-year-old son attracted Mr. Allen's attention. He ascertained that the children were not provided for. So he took them in charge and in a few hours had them safely housed in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of this city. The three children possess more than the average amount of intelligence and are physically sound.

MARRIED AGAIN AFTER FIFTY YEARS

Golden Wedding Celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weckerle.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weckerle of this city celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. They drove to St. Michael's German Catholic Church in a gaily decorated coach, drawn by four horses, received holy communion, and then went through the same ceremony performed half a century ago.

The pastor, the Rev. Father Von Schilgau, blessed the elderly couple and then warmly congratulated them on their long and happy union.

Mr. and Mrs. Weckerle held an all-day reception, and were congratulated by hundreds of friends. They also received many valuable gifts.

They have lived in Elizabethport more than sixty years. Mr. Weckerle is one of the founders of St. Michael's Church.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Decorior Company, to erect, buy, sell, and rent buildings to be used for public halls, lodges, &c., in Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Andrew Lemon and Shirley S. Lloyd of New-York City, and A. Stewart Walsh of Brooklyn.

The Keenan Lime Company of Kingsbury, Washington County; capital, $64,000. Directors—Frank Byrne, H. McKie Wing, and Arthur McMullen of Glens Falls.

The North Mount Vernon Railway Company has filed with the Secretary of State statements of extensions of its lines from Mount Vernon to New-Rochelle, and White Plains, and from New-Rochelle to Tuckaboe.

FORCED TO HAVE ASPHALT

One Relief, However, for Residents in Pineapple Street, Brooklyn.

NEW ASSESSMENT MUST BE MADE

Only Seven Out of Forty Property Owners Asked for a New Pavement—Odd Law Which Swoops Down Upon Householders.

As the result of an inquiry made yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times at the Department of Assessment in Brooklyn in relation to the assessment for an asphalt pavement in Pineapple Street an error was discovered which will vitiate the entire proceedings. A new assessment will be made, and the whole preliminary work will have to be done over.

The delay of several months which will thus ensue before the assessment can be laid again will be welcomed by several of the owners of property on that street for the opportunity afforded them of protesting against the proposed levy as exorbitant and unjust.

Many of the property owners on the street did not know an asphalt pavement was to be laid until they got the bills for the cost in advance from the Tax Office. Under the law, in Brooklyn, the property owners on a street pay for the first pavement and then the city pays for all subsequent pavements. An exception has been made by the law, however, in case of asphalt covering. No matter if the property owners on a street have paid for their original street pavement, they must also pay half the cost of an asphalt pavement wherever such pavement is subsequently laid. If a granite pavement is laid the property owners get it for nothing, although granite paving costs as much as asphalt.

Under the same beneficent law which makes the property owner in Brooklyn pay a heavy premium for peace and quiet, as afforded by asphaltum, he may have an asphaltum pavement forced upon him, no matter if he does not want, or is not able to pay therefor. A majority of the property owners on a street (or the owners of a majority of the property) can select for themselves and their neighbors an asphaltum pavement whenever they are of a mind to do it; or the Common Council, by a three-fourths vote, with the consent of the Mayor, can tax property owners on any street for an asphaltum pavement, even if all the property owners are opposed.

In the case of Pineapple Street, a few of the wealthy residents got together early last Summer and decided on asking the Aldermen to lay an asphalt pavement along the entire street, and charge half the cost to all the property owners. Alderman Isaac H. Cary was the agent for a house on the street, and he joined the movement. On June 18, 1894, Alderman Cary introduced in the Common Council a petition asking to have asphaltum laid along the entire length of Pineapple Street from Fulton Street to Columbia Heights. The petitioners described themselves as being a majority of the property owners. They did not claim to own a majority of the property, calculated in lineal feet of frontage. The signers of the petition were:

Charles J. Harknamy, for an apartment house, Pineapple and Hicks Streets; James Constable, 69 Pineapple; Daniel H. Lamke, Hicks and Pineapple; Valentine Schmitt, Hicks and Pineapple; William Tumbridge, Hotel St. George; Henry Frank, 89 and 91 Pineapple, and Alderman Isaac H. Cary, agent for 12 Pineapple Street.

The Aldermen, by a three-fourths vote, resolved to grant the petition. Incorporated in the resolution was the usual notice that the Commissioner of City Works would duly advertise the intention of the honorable Common Council to lay the aforesaid asphaltum pavement, for two weeks successively, in the corporation newspapers.

In due time the advertisements appeared, sandwiched between other and innumerable and equally thrilling advertisements in the corporation newspapers. There they were read by sundry contractors with satisfaction, but it is doubtful if anybody else saw them.

"The average property owners does not go daily browsing, on general principles, through six closely-printed columns of corporation advertising," said a Pineapple Street property owner yesterday, "unless he is anticipating something extraordinary in that direction. Many curious things are done in Brooklyn, but there is no record of a Brooklyn man who, having no definite apprehension in his mind, was addicted to the daily habit of investigating and digesting six columns of corporation advertising.

"Even when discovered, a corporation advertisement is not always, if ever, easy to decipher. The facts lurk so deep in its midst that only a lawyer or contractor can get at them without a crowbar."

For these reasons, few of the property owners on Pineapple Street knew anything about the proposed asphalt pavement until they got bills from the Tax Department. There was no opportunity to protest. The city, in these matters, collects from the property owners in advance and does the work at its leisure. Sometimes, as in the case of the Ninth Avenue asphaltum pavement, the property owners pay their assessments a year in advance, and the city gets the benefit of the interest on the money.

Col. Tumbridge's Hotel St. George dining room overlooks Pineapple Street, and an asphaltum pavement there would be a benefit to his guests. The assessment is being laid on the basis of the linear frontage of the property on the street, so that the private houses will pay out of all proportion to their share.

There are 2,190 lineal feet of property frontage on the street, of which the petitioners for the pavement own not over 600 feet. The estimated cost of the work is $9,000. Of this, $4,500 is assessed on the property owners. The street is 24 feet wide from curb to curb. The contract price of asphalt paving varies from $2 to $2.30 per square yard. The street is 1,280 feet long, and the property owners will have to pay their proportion of the cost of paving across the intersecting streets. One householder has received a bill for over $50. It was the first he had heard of the proposed asphaltum pavement. There are forty property owners on Pineapple Street, of whom only seven applied for the pavement.

Gold on the Bond Account.

Deposits on account of foreign purchases of the new Government bonds were increased at the Sub-Treasury yesterday by $1,500,000. The gold came by the Aurania. It was sent to the Assay Office. The amount reached nearly $1,750,000, but, since it could not be handled, the transfer recorded was made by a certificate for an amount certainly well within the full amount. The remainder will be credited as soon as all can be handled. Deposits to the syndicate's independent account yesterday were $50,000.

Rates of foreign exchange advanced yesterday to a point at which gold would be shipped if the syndicate were not ready to sell bills. Under the circumstances, no talk whatever is heard of exports.

DATE OF ISSUE GOVERNS

Important Patent Decision by the Supreme Court.

TELEPHONE PRIVILEGES ARE INVOLVED

It Is Held that American Patents Expire with Foreign Patents, Regardless of the Date of Application.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day, in an opinion read by Justice Harlan, decided that the date of issue, and not the date of application for an American patent, determines whether or not it expires coincidentally with a foreign patent granted for the same invention. The decision affects adversely many patents, notably in connection with the use of the telephone, the electric light, and many other valuable inventions—all told, it is estimated, representing $600,000,000—which are by the decision held to have expired.

The opinion was read by Justice Harlan in the case of the Bate Refrigerating Company vs. Ferdinand Sulzberger, et al., which came to the Supreme Court of the United States on a certification from the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for answer to a question of law upon the following facts:

On Dec. 1, 1876, John J. Bate made application to the United States for letters patent for an improvement in processes for preserving meats during storage and transportation. Pending this application two foreign patents were granted for the Bate invention; one, for the term of fourteen years, by the British Government, to William Robert Blake, on a communication from Bate under date of Jan. 29, 1877, which patent was sealed July 13, 1877, and the complete specifications of which were filed July 26, 1877; the other, for the term of five years, by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to Bate himself under date of Jan. 9, 1877. After these foreign patents were issued, namely, on the 20th day of November, 1877, Bate received a patent from the United States, expressed to be for the term of seventeen years, and assigned to the Bate Refrigerating Company, the plaintiff in this suit.

The present suit was brought by the Bate Company, July 25, 1892, for an injunction against the infringement of the American patent, and also for an accounting. It was set down for hearing in the Circuit Court on pleas of the bill, and a decree was passed, dismissing the suit. From that decree an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Both foreign patents for the Bate invention having expired before the expiration of the seventeen years specified in the United States patents, the following questions arose in and have been certified by the Circuit Court of Appeals: Whether the invention for which the patent from the United States was issued had been "previously patented in a foreign country," within the meaning of those words in Section 4,887 of the Revised Statutes, and whether the American patent expired under the terms of that section before the expiration of seventeen years from its date.

The case awakened the greatest interest among persons and corporations controlling patents that would be affected by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such as the Berliner telephone improvement, owned by the Bell Telephone Company, certain improvements and patents for electric lighting; patents owned by the American Rubber Company, and others, the amount of capital interested all told being estimated at as high a sum as $000,000,000. The most eminent patent attorneys in the United States appeared and argued the point involved before the Supreme Court of the United States, the case occupying two or three days. The decision has been long looked for, and the courtroom was crowded to-day with attorneys and others interested. The opinion, a long one, was read by Justice Harlan. It reviewed all the legislation on the subject, discussed the meaning of Congress, as expressed in Section 4,887, Revised Statutes, and concluded as follows:

Our answers to the questions certified are that the invention for which a United States patent to Bate was issued was, under the facts stated, "previously patented in a foreign country," within the meaning of these words in Section 4,887 of the Revised Statutes, and that the United States patent to him expired, under the terms of that section, before the expiration of seventeen years from its date.

Justice Harlan set forth the positions of the parties to the suit as follows:

The plaintiff insists that, under a proper construction of the statute, an invention, patented or caused to be patented in a foreign country before being patented in this country, should not be deemed to have been "previously patented in a foreign country" unless the foreign patent was issued prior to the application for the American patent. The defendants contend that the respective dates of the American and foreign patents, and not the date of the American application, determine the question whether an invention, patented here, has been "previously patented in a foreign country."

The history of legislation relating to patents is given fully with citations from the several statutes. From this history it appeared to the court that in all the above acts Congress had in mind the date of an application for a patent, the date of the filing of specifications, and the date of the patent.

That, under the act of 1836, a patent could not be granted if it appeared that the applicant was not the original and first inventor or discoverer, or that any part of that which was claimed as new had before been invented or discovered or patented or described in any foreign publication in use in this or any foreign country; yet, an original and true inventor was not to be deprived of a patent for his invention "by reason of his having previously taken out letters patent therefor in a foreign country, and the same having been published at any time within six months next preceding the filing of his specifications and drawings";

That, under the act of 1839, an inventor, whose invention had not been introduced into public and common use in the United States prior to the application for a patent, should not be debarred from receiving a patent, by reason of his invention "having been patented in a foreign country within six months prior to his application";

That, under the act of 1870, an inventor whose invention had not been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years prior to the application should not be debarred from receiving a patent by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented in a foreign country—these words not being qualified, as in the act of 1839, by any reference to the date of the application:

That, when an American patent was granted, in conformity with the sixth section of the act of 1839, for an invention "patented in a foreign country more than six months prior to his application," it expired, in every case, at the end of fourteen years "from the date or publication of such foreign letters patent"; and when, in conformity with the twenty-fifth section of the act of 1870, a patent was granted for an invention "first patented or caused to be patented in a foreign country," it expired "at the same time with the foreign patent, or, if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest term";

That, under the Revised Statutes, while a patent for an invention could not be withheld nor deemed invalid "by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented in a foreign country, unless the same has been introduced into public use in the United States more than two years prior to the application," yet "every patent granted for an invention previously patented in a foreign country shall be so limited as to expire at the same time" with the one having the shortest term, in no case to remain in force longer than seventeen years.

After an elaborate review of previous decisions, the court said:

We are of opinion that Congress intended, by the twenty-fifth section of the act of 1870, preserved in Section 4,887 of the Revised Statutes, to introduce a new test in respect of the term of an American patent where the same invention was the subject of a foreign patent first issued. It has already been observed that the statutes relating to patents show upon their face that Congress always had in mind the difference between an application for a patent and the patent itself. And that difference is apparent in the act of 1870.

The act of 1870 provided for the case of an inventor whose invention had not been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, but which had been "first patented or caused to patented in a foreign country." In such a case that statute expressly provided that the American patent should expire with the foreign patent having the shortest term to run.

The case provided for by Section 4,887 of the Revised Statutes is the same as that provided for by the 25th section of the act of 1870, and the words "first patented or caused to be patented in a foreign country" in the first clause of that section are emphasized by the words in the succeeding clause, "previously patented" in a foreign country.

We cannot superadd, in Section 4,887 of the Revised Statutes, the words "prior to the application" either after the words "first patented or caused to be patented in a foreign country," or after the words "previously patented in a foreign country" without defeating the intention of Congress as manifested by the language it selected to indicate its purpose. And the express command of the existing statute is that every American patent for an invention "previously patented in a foreign country," that is, "first patented or caused to be patented in a foreign country," shall expire at the same time with the foreign patent. No words are used that will justify the court in holding that an invention patented in a foreign country before being patented here is to be exempt from the operation of the provision limiting the term of the American patent to expire with the foreign patent.

Was the Bate invention patented abroad before it was patented in this country? If so, the American patent expired with the foreign patent, and thereby the American public became entitled to use the invention from the time the foreign public were permitted to use it.

A good deal has been said about the intention of Congress, as manifested by its legislation, to deal liberally with inventors, especially those who were citizens of the United States. This is true. But it is for Congress to prescribe the conditions upon which it will secure to inventors the exclusive right to their inventions. What may be due to inventors is a matter about which there may well exist differences of opinion. It is the province of the legislative branch of the Government to say when a patent to an inventor shall expire, and, therefore, when the public may enjoy, without charge, the benefit of the invention covered by it. We can very well understand how the existing statute may, in circumstances, operate injuriously to an American inventor, who, in addition to the exclusive rights granted to him in this country for the term of seventeen years, wishes to secure a monopoly for his invention in other countries; for, if he obtains foreign patents for his invention before obtaining one here, the American patent is limited by law, whether it is so expressed or not in the patent itself, to expire with the foreign patent having the shortest term. This is the case as it appears from the standpoint of the patentee, without regard to the interests of the American public."

In conclusion Justice Harlan says:

The Revised Statutes of 1874 were adopted with the knowledge, it must be presumed, on the part of Congress, of the construction previously placed by the Patent Office upon the twenty-fifth section of the act of 1870. This presumption is strengthened by an examination of the act approved Feb. 18, 1875, entitled "An act to correct errors and to supply omissions in the Revised Statutes." That act, upon its face, shows that the entire revision of 1874 was carefully re-examined, after it was adopted, for the purpose of ascertaining whether errors or omissions in the work of revision had been committed. Now it is inconceivable that the difference in the wording of the twenty-fifth section of the act of 1870, or of Section 4,887 of the Revised Statutes, when compared with the act of 1839, could have escaped the attention of Congress, especially as the act of 1870 had been interpreted as introducing a new rule in respect of the term of an American patent, where the same invention was covered by a foreign patent previously issued. The act of 1875, for the purpose of correcting errors and omissions, amends nearly seventy sections of the Revised Statutes. But there was no alteration of Section 4,887.

The rule prescribed by the twenty-fifth section of the act of 1870 having been reproduced in Section 4,887 of the Revised Statutes, and the latter section not having been amended, we ought not, after the lapse of nearly twenty-five years from the passage of the act of 1870, place upon its twenty-fifth section, or upon Section 4,887 of the Revised Statutes which took its place, any interpretation other than that which the ordinary natural meaning of their words import.

The suit of the Black Diamond Coal Company vs. the Excelsior Coal Company for an infringement of a patent coal screen, was decided in favor of the defendant. It was held that there was no infringement and the judgment of the Court of the Northern District of California was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial.

The patent of the National Cash Register Company was sustained in a decision delivered by Justice Brown.

The judgment of the United States Court for Massachusetts that the patent of the Boston Cash Indicator Company was not an infringement was reversed.

Two cases involving claims made against the United States by the late Gen. Hiram Berdan for the use of breech-loading fire arms inventions patented by him, were decided by the court. They came from the Court of Claims, which allowed Gen. Berdan $95,004 royalty on one patent, and denied his claim as to the other. In rendering the opinion of the court, Justice Brewer said there had been no use of the device by the United States under the first patent or, at least, not under any contract, either expressed or implied. The device under the second patent, said Justice Brewer, was used, but the Statute of Limitations applied and barred all claims for its use prior to six years before the action was commenced. The judgment of the Court of Claims was sustained in both cases.

In one of the cases instituted by the United States against Monroe Salisbury and others, mail contractors, in the United States Court for the Northern District of California, to recover alleged illegal payments on account of services rendered, the Supreme Court, in an opinion read by Justice Harlan, reversed the judgment of the court below, dismissing the complaint of the United States on demurrer, and remanded the case, with instructions to require the defendants to answer. In five other cases against Salisbury, where the court below overruled demurrers to the complaints, the Supreme Court held that the demurrers should have been sustained, and the judgment below was reversed.

In an opinion rendered by Justice White, the court reversed the verdict and judgment of the court for the District of Indiana, and ordered a new trial in the case of Francis A. and Percival E. Coffin. They were indicted for conspiracy to wreck the Indianapolis National Bank, which failed in the panic of 1893. The defendants were sentenced to the penitentiary for ten and five years, respectively. The reversal was based on Judge Baker's charge.

The conviction of Bannon and Mulkey, in the United States Court for the District of Oregon, for smuggling Chinamen and opium into the United States, was affirmed by the Supreme Court in an opinion read by Justice Brown.

PROBING FOR CORRUPTION

Investigation of Alleged Extravagance at Jersey's State House Begun.

FOR A FLAGSTAFF $1,350 WAS PAID

Evidence that the State Paid 50 Per Cent. Too Much for Four Dozen Feather Dusters—Peculiar Bills.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—The special committee of the Senate to investigate the charges of extravagance in connection with the management of the State House during the last four years held its first public session at the Capitol to-day. All the members of the committee, except Senator Daly, were present.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Corbin, counsel for the committee, submitted a number of tables of accounts furnished by the State Controller, showing that the expenses for conducting the affairs at the State House had more than doubled in recent years.

John Barlow, who had a contract a couple of years ago to erect a flagstaff on the State House, testified that his charge was $1,350, which amount the State paid him. His profit, he said, was $835. He did not share the profit with anybody.

Abram Swan, who did the mechanical work in connection with the job, testified that he drew the specifications, and that so far as he knew the bid was fixed at $520. He was greatly astonished when he learned that Barlow got $1,350, and he sued him for a proper share of the profit, and recovered a small judgment.

Alexander I. Reilly of Newark testified that he had no connection with the matter of purchasing supplies for the State House, and only served Superintendent Ford in the capacity of clerk. He copied bills for goods made out to Ford, but put in his own name, Ford representing to him that it was not wrong to do so.

The witness admitted that, although affidavits bearing his name were attached to the bills, he had never sworn to them. He had made not a penny through Ford's transactions, and if they were dishonest in any way, he (the witness) had no knowledge of the matter. Ford is a relative by marriage, and he served him as a friend in a matter he thought to be correct.

Other witnesses were called to show where certain supplies had been purchased.

Reilly testified further that he received four checks from the State for supplies, and after cashing them at Newark banks turned the money over to Ford's daughter.

Ford had represented to him that as a State official, he (Ford) could not make purchases for the State. That is why he asked Reilly to figure in the matter.

Ford gave him the bills of Bradley & Smith, brush manufacturers, and others, to copy, and he did so in each instance, making it appear that the goods were shipped to the witness himself.

Counsellor Corbin called the attention of the committee to the fact that the original copies of the bills in question differed in several instances from the copies submitted to the State. Four dozen feather dusters billed by Bradley & Smith were made to appear five dozen, and the price had been increased about 50 per cent. to the State.

William Price, bookkeeper for Bradley & Smith, produced the firm's books.

Ex-Superintendent Ford put in no appearance, and he is said to be in the South for the benefit of his health. The committee adjourned till next Friday morning.

IN THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Bill to Annex Newark to Jersey City Adversely Reported.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—The Two-Cent Ferriage bill fight that is to come up tomorrow in the House of Assembly had a forerunner to-night in a lengthy resolution introduced by Republican Assemblyman Reading of Hunterdon, in which he cited an opinion to support the proposition that the bill now pending is unconstitutional, and wanted the Nutzhorn bill referred to the Attorney General for information on the subject.

Mr. Nutzhorn said it was a scheme to sidetrack and smother the bill at this late day of the session, and he enlisted enough interest to defeat the resolution.

The adverse report of the Committee on Municipal Corporations on the Annexation of Harrison and Kearney in Hudson County to the City of Newark, was sustained, and all future considerations removed.

The bill to annex Newark to Jersey City was adversely reported, and the report was sustained.

The House promptly, and with no dissenting voice, passed the bill introduced by Assemblyman Codding giving power to the Senate Investigating Committee to summon and examine witnesses.

Both the House and Senate concluded all the preliminaries in connection with the impeachment proceedings of Justice of the Peace Robert W. Connelly of Bayonne.

President Denise of the State Board of Agriculture, who is a member of the House, and the leader for the farmers, introduced several bills. One is to cut short the term of Dairy Commissioner George McGuire. Another bill provides for the appointment of a new Dairy Commissioner by the Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, at a salary of $10,000, and limits the department's expenditures to $10,000.

A third bill requires all contagious diseases among cattle to be reported to the Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, and another repeals the act controlling food and drug adulterations.

CANNOT YET VOTE UPON INCORPORATION

The Town of Englewood Must Wait Until Next Spring.

TENAFLY, N. J., March 4.—Judge Dixon, in the Supreme Court at Trenton, to-day, overruled the motion to vacate the order restraining the Town Committee of Englewood from holding an election to-morrow to decide whether or not Englewood should be incorporated under the "Short act." The writ was issued six weeks ago, restraining the holding of the election called for Feb. 5, on the grounds that the Short law was unconstitutional and that Englewood had not a sufficient number of inhabitants. The motion to vacate the writ was based on the result of a recent census taken by the Improvement Society, which is promoting incorporation, and which caused March 5 to be set for the election. The unofficial character of the census was apparent, and the motion was lost. Another election cannot now be called until next Spring.

New Paper at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4.—The Record, an evening paper, made its initial appearance to-day, with the full day service of the United Press.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and wait on lady; good plain sewer; good city references; Protestant. 141 West 48th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid. 24 West 40th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable young girl; best city references; willing to assist with other work. 409 Lexington Av., fourth bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; by a competent Protestant girl, speaking English, French, and German; three years' first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Savage, 426 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. 15 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; can be well recommended. 153 East 31st St.; ring McGarry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and help in laundry in private family; personal city reference. 176 West 95th St.; ring Durfee's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotchwoman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; good city reference; willing and obliging. McFaddan, 522 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent and reliable chambermaid, or will assist with other work; has the best of city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; thoroughly competent; city reference. L. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and assist with waiting. 960 Madison Av., near 76th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and fine sewing; understands dressmaking. 357 East 71st St., care of Mrs. Brazda.

Companions.

COMPANION OR TEACHER'S position wanted by a young lady graduated from a first-class seminary, in which she has had nine years' experience as a teacher; the best of references given. N. A. C., Box 160 Times.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two reliable women; one as cook, other as chambermaid and assist with waiting; both competent; will be disengaged March 5; long city references. 10 East 50th St., present employer's; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent young girl in small family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' personal city references from last place; no cards. M. K., care of Wallace, 208 East 38th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable middle-aged woman as cook and laundress or to do general housework in a small family; six years' reference from last place. Address, for two days, M. K., Box 833 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent German woman; thoroughly understands American and French cuisine; also first-class in bread, cake, tarten, and pastry; understands all creams, iced puddings, fruit and water ices. 310 East 41st St., near 2d Av.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced in French, English, and American cooking; accustomed to take entire charge of kitchen; can serve large dinner and luncheon parties; good references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as first-class cook in private family; can take entire charge of kitchen; six years' personal references. F. G., 666 6th Av.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as cook; equal to chef; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; personal references. Mrs. Taylor, 113 West 33d St.

COOK.—By competent American cook; work by the day, week, or month; excellent bread, pie, biscuit baker; city or country. Address, three days, M., Box 817 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in small private family; understands her business; excellent city reference; wages, $25. A. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker; willing to do coarse washing if required; best city reference. D., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference; no cards. 208 East 38th St.; Barker's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a young American woman as most excellent cook and baker and to do coarse washing; is honest and sober. W. B., Times Agency, 564 3d Av.

COOK.—Professed; Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged German as cook and laundress in small private family; city reference. 249 East 56th St., third floor, care of Imbach.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to the country; best reference. J. M., Box 102, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl as plain cook, laundress; private family; reference. 405 West 50th St., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; best city references. 988 6th Av., 56th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; plain cook and laundress; good references. 310 East 35th St., care of Frazer.

COOK.—By young woman; family; first-class cook; steady place; wages, $20; city references. 113 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By English cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no washing; good reference. 206 East 26th St., care of janitress.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook and plain laundress; highest references. 881 Park Av., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; best city references. 104 West 53d St.; ring third bell, west side.

COOK.—By a young cook; willing and obliging; does not object to coarse washing. 260 West 16th St., second bell, Glynn.

COOK.—By a young girl, not long in country, as plain cook and laundress, or kitchenmaid; good references. 687 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; willing and obliging; best of city reference. 149 East 57th St.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook; don't object to assisting with washing; best city reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands all branches cooking; best reference from last employer; wages, $40. 351 West 36th St. Hahn.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and do plain washing; best city references. 236 East 89th St., ring 11th bell.

COOK.—English; thoroughly understands her business in all branches of cooking; good references. 206 East 26th St., care of janitor.

COOK.—By competent cook; assist with washing; city reference. 209 Columbus Av., top floor; Holger's bell.

COOK.—First-class; Englishwoman; personal reference; city or country. 159 East 30th St.; Stubbs.

COOK.—As good family cook; in a small private family; good baker; soups and desserts; last employer can be seen. 88 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman; in a private family; best city reference. 419 East 52d St.; ring first-floor bell, one flight up.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands dinner and lunch duties; personal reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all styles, German, French, and American; day or month. Morris, 217 East 59th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family. Call, Tuesday, 10 to 4 P. M., at 164 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook. Call, Monday, from 10 to 4, at 309 West 75th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in small private family. 406 East 54th St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl, cooking, washing, and ironing. 406 East 71st St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; good reference. 241 East 55th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; best personal city reference. 149 East 57th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to go out by day washing, ironing, or cleaning, or would take washing home; best city reference. 67 Columbus Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By young, sober woman, to do washing and cleaning by the day; willing and obliging; good reference. 424 3d Av., third floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent girl; would like three days' work a week; good laundress; would do other work in private family; references. Shiels, 135 West 60th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Englishwoman, work by the day; cooking or laundry work. 105 West 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress; by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodelling, alterations, repairing children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

STYLISH SUITS.—Perfect fitting, from $6 up; street, ball, party; dresses renovated; remodeled equal to new; also competent person by day. Parisian Dressmaker, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; fancy waists, capes, and up-to-date skirts; all latest Parisian designs; $3 per day. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker by day, or permanent as maid; best city references. C., 209 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, a few more customers. J. M., 686 6th Av., store.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By German lady, 37; speaks French and English fluently; traveled extensively; fine sewer; takes full charge of growing children; as governess or companion to elderly lady; country, city, or travelling; references. Miss Maier, 161 West 15th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION to LADY.—By a refined young German lady as governess or companion to lady; good traveler; excellent references. G. J., 444 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French, German, English, and music. 223 East 69th St. Mrs. Stropp.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By young French Protestant; age, 22; for one or two children over three. Jane, 341 West 30th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a French widow as housekeeper to widowed gentleman or take care of children. M. Rouillard, 444 West 35th St., second floor, front.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By Danish girl, (22,) five years here, as general housworker; small private family. Nielsen, 846 9th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By French Swiss for general housework in small family; no English; city references. Mrs. Weber, 183 West 31st St.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERMAID.—By Danish girl; five years here; willing and obliging. Nelson, 346 9th Av., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable person to do general housework; sleep home; best city reference. D. T., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; city or country; city reference. 422 Willis Av.; Deegan's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; no children; willing and obliging; best references. H. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid; speaks English, French, and German; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; city references. O., care of Mrs. Thramer, 104 West 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; wages, $25; best city references. F. L. A., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; prefers a Jewish family; stylish hairdresser and seamstress; good packer; don't object to travel; city reference. P. P., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl as lady's maid; take full charge of wardrobe; good reference; willing to travel. Call, Tuesday, at 411 West 48th St., Strong's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid, lately landed from Paris; good hairdresser, dressmaker; good reference. J. M., care of Mrs. Jeannin, 235 East 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; thoroughly understands her duties; best city references. Marechal, 143 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as lady's maid; good reference. 248 West 35th St. Mrs. Charpentier's.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German maid as lady's maid and seamstress. Mrs. Hergerts, 100 7th St.

MAID, &c.—By young German girl as maid and seamstress to grown children, or seamstress and do chamberwork; well educated; understands dressmaking; good reference; city or country. A. Rehder, 49 Meserole St., Brooklyn, E. D.

MAID.—By young North German as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; would like to go to Europe; good references. 485 Columbus Av., top floor, south.

MAID.—To ladies or children; or other post; experienced and trustworthy; town or country; long reference from one family. M. B., 223 East 45th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as maid and seamstress; city reference. 219 East 70th St.; ring Barry's bell.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to invalid lady; understands sickness; four years' personal reference. L. B., 985 8th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Swedish woman as first-class laundress by the day; a splendid worker; understands all about cleaning; good city reference. Call or address, to-morrow, till 6, Mrs. Person, 246 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to take family washing home by the month or dozen; first-class shirt ironer; fine open-air drying; stationary tubs; best city references. Noonan, 303 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; four years' reference from last employer; city or country. 422 Willis Av.; Deegan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; will assist in chamberwork; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best city reference; wages, $23 to $25. Reliable, Box 38, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Woman to go out as laundress or housecleaner four or five days in the week. 232 West 31st St., eight front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day; also take in washing; best city reference. 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; city or country. 152 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; assist with chamberwork last of week. Present employer's, 102 West 61st St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; good chambermaid; good city reference. 28 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day or take family wash home; private family; city reference. M. W., 469 8d Av.; ring M. Ward's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do chamberwork; private family; personal references. B. S., 101 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By good French laundress in private family. T. D., 241 West 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent. Can be seen at former employer's, 350 5th Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; wages, $20; best city references. 102 West 84th St.; no cards.

INVALID NURSE.—By competent woman as invalid nurse; long experience; terms moderate; best of reference; no objection to short distance in country. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By person speaking French and German as child's nurse or lady's maid; very capable; fond of children; good reference. Miss A. Meyer, care of Mrs. Thomas, Room 207 Hotel Waldorf, New York City.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German girl as nurse or nursery governess to children not under 3; Christian American family; good reference. 217 East 47th St., care of Mrs. Gebauer; cards.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. C., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German American as nurse to one or two children; sewing; Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

NURSE, &c.—By German American girl as nurse or companion; plain sewer. Wallenfelt, 350 East 77th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse and seamstress; city reference. K. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young French Swiss girl, to take care of children. Louise, 214 West 31st St., second bell.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman; four years' references; trustworthy; takes entire charge from birth. 715 6th Av.

NURSEMAID.—By French girl, good sewer, as nurse to grown children; good references. M. R., 241 West 24th St.

NURSEMAID.—By North German girl; experienced; for young children. 201 West 15th St., first bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid and waitress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; with best reference from last place. 159 East 53d St.

PARLORMAID.—By an experienced parlormaid and assist with waiting; city references. 117 East 53d St.; Healy's bell.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid and assist with waiting; best reference. 1,106 3d Av., second bell.

PARLORMAID.—a parlormaid; best city reference. M. K., 152 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress by the day, week, or month, or maid to young ladies; understands ladies' and children's dressmaking; good reference. M., Box 869 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—First-class; (Taylor system;) misses' and children's clothing a speciality; by day or month; highest reference. S. W., 136 West 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young woman as seamstress or to do chamberwork and sewing; has never lived out; city or country. T. L., Box 865 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable German Protestant; is able to assist dressmaker; five years' reference. T., Box 828 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a professional trained waitress in private family to serve dinners and lunches; by the day; city reference. M. C., 59 West 39th St., Times Agency.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; city or country; city reference. C. C., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference; country preferred. M. S. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; city or country; best city references. 973 3d Av., between 37th and 38th Sts., bakery.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid; neat sewer. 228 East 45th St., first floor.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as waitress and chambermaid. Miss Svenson, 325 East 27th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a Swedish laundress; ladies', gents', and family washing; nice sunny yard; best of references. Mrs. Pye, 67 East 106th St.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable young woman to do washing, ironing, or cleaning; best city reference. 631 East 11th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—A lady wishes to procure situation for a woman whom she can thoroughly recommend as attendant on an elderly lady; is a good traveler. 32 Park Av.

MANICURE.—A lady manicure wishes few customers. 43 East 20th St., near Broadway.

MASSEUSE.—Massage given by Swedish masseuse to refined parties at their own residence; highest testimonials; terms moderate. Swedish Masseuse, 417 East 52d St., third floor.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; first-class; can be recommanded as a good servant, understanding his duties in a gentleman's house thoroughly; good valet; has lived in the best families in the city; personal character for honesty, sobriety, and trustworthiness; age 33. D. A., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Understands his duties; where second man or parlormaid is kept; in private family or hotel; would go to Washington; disengaged a week through illness before that; Protestant; aged 38. John J., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; single; speaks English; 32; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor; willing, obliging, useful; three years' personal satisfactory references; just disengaged. Piednoel, 1541 Avenue A.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; thoroughly experienced; middle age; understands the business in all branches; or charge of bachelors' apartments; best of city references. W. M. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city reference. J. V., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman of good character and habits; single and of middle age; wages reasonable; city and Brooklyn references. Address, by letter, Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; have lived together in city; thoroughly competent; English; age, 35; personal references. L. N., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; first-class city references. F. M., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent, reliable man in private family; ten years' city references; just disengaged; family can be seen. J. B., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Swede; tall, good appearance; thoroughly understands his business; best of city references. H. B., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss (28) as butler or valet; speaks French, German, and English; best Paris and city family references. Albert, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; has the very best city reference; late employer will be pleased to see any one in his behalf. A. B. C., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; specialty in care of silver and dinner parties; satisfaction given; reference from city families. L. G., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Experienced; town or country; age 40; height 5 feet 11 inches; personal city references. English, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly trained Englishman; recently landed; age, 25; height, 5 feet 11 inches; first-class references. G. L., 58 West 26th St.

BUTLER or GOOD SECOND MAN.—By Englishman; tall, good appearance; thoroughly understands his business; good valet; best personal reference. D. H., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Frenchman as butler or valet in private family; thoroughly understands his duty; willing, obliging; first-class city references. G. C., 457 6th Av.

BUTLER.—German; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swede as first-class butler; is good valet; city personal reference. B., Box 295

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Business More Active and Prices Generally Firmer.

TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steadier—Provisions Higher—Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

The grain markets were very unsettled and irregular, owing to the different reports received, but the day's trading was much more satisfactory than for some time past, as the close on wheat showed an advance of about ¾c, and ½c on corn. Foreign houses were buying more freely, but the bulk of the trade was in a scalping way, and prices made the advance on firmer cables and bullish reports from the West, while the stocks showed a decrease, and local shorts covered freely. Provisions were higher on a freer demand from packers. Cotton was unsettled, but closed steady. Coffee was lower with Europe, but sellers were scarce.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59	@	59¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33⅝	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	40	@	40¾
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10	@	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.85	@	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅞	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	11.25	@	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.75	@	..
Beef, family	9.75	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20	@	..
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16	@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾	@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅝	@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.50	@	..
Lead	3.07½	@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced 5@⅝c, on firmer cables, foreign buying, bullish West, and local covering; declined ⅛@¼c on light clearances, fair receipts West, local realizing, and a report that the amount of feeding at the West has been overestimated; advanced ¼@⅝c on firmer late cables, firmer West, and continued buying on foreign account; fell ⅛c, but closed firm, at ⅜c advance, with a fairly active trade. The amount on passage showed an increase of 800,000 bushels. Spot was very dull, but firm at ⅜c advance....Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, for export, at 1⅜c over May, free on board, afloat.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and without special feature, with prices firm at ¼c advance, following the West. The amount on passage increased 80,000 bushels. Spot was scarce, quiet, and firm. Sales, 64,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so-called,) for export, at 50⅜c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 4,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 49½c, delivered; 5,000 bushels No. 3 mixed, at 48¼c, elevator; 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at May price, or 49 1-16c, in store; and 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 50¼c, delivered....Receipts, 11,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 53,226 bushels; in the interior, 222,645 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,661 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 54,119 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 22,359 bushels, or to 417,390 bushels, (09,690 bushels No. 2 corn and 155,661 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 707,000 bushels, or to 13,676,000 bushels, against 19,106,000 bushels same time last year....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅞c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board; No. 2 red, cash, 59½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅛c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62c....Clearances hence, 73,226 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 101,474 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 4,781 bushels; in the interior, 589,808 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 653,702 bushels, or to 7,180,007 bushels, (4,017,214 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 1,877,700 bushels, afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 715,000 bushels, or to 78,761,000 bushels, against 75,569,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected, with the close firm at ⅛@¼c advance, and trading local. Spot were dull and unchanged, with the close steady....Sales, 36,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37¼@37½c for 1,000 bushels; delivered, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33⅝c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜c; track mixed, 33@35c; track white, 35@41½c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 64,050 bushels; exports, 225 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 61,313 bushels, or to 567,918 bushels, (43,415 bushels No. 2 white and 240,825 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 186,000 bushels, or to 6,586,000 bushels, against 2,661,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	30,000	59 @59 3-16	59
May	2,725,000	59⅝@60 1-16	59⅞
June	60,000	60 @....	60
July	1,725,000	60 @60⅝	60¼
August	110,000	60¼@60⅝	60⅝
September	80,000	60⅞@61⅛	61
December	30,000	63⅝@63⅞	63¾
Total	4,760,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	260,000	48⅞@49⅛	49
July	20,000	49⅜@....	49⅛
Total	280,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March		@....	33½
April		@....	33½
May	25,000	33⅜@33½	33⅜
No. 2 white—			
March		@....	36⅝
May		@....	36⅝
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Demand was more active and prices quoted firm, following the advance in wheat. Sales, 400 bbls Winter patents at $3.15; 1,600 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.75; 1,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.65; 10,410 bbls city mill patents; 18,125 bbls do, clears, and 1,250 bbls do, fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 8,384 bbls and 6,906 sacks; exports, 10,661 bbls and 5,460 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,568 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.70
Straights	2.30@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Dull but firm; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and easy. We quote: Flour at $1.65@$1.70 for spot and $1.55@$1.60 to arrive; 50@52½c for Japanese grain; silver, 48@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 91¼@93c for Western, and 95@97c for city; yellow, $1.08@$1.10; white, $1.13@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 62@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63¼@64c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; ollmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEED—While there is nothing going on here in a large way, yet a fairly active distributing business runs along. Prices generally are quite firm. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The receipts here yesterday were only 335 bbls, and the steamers from the South were all in. The moderate supplies indicate the indisposition to forward supplies on our dull market. The accumulations at the mills are generally liberal, and that they propose for the most part to continue pressing later than usual, or until May 1, would imply either that they had faith in the future, or that they found a profit even at the present low basis for the oil. The cake is selling more freely for export, and the accumulations are working down, a price having been reached for export interest. Crude, in barrels, is at 22c, with sales of 175 bbls at that. Prime yellow was sold at 26c for 300 bbls, Prime yellow was sold at 26c for 300 bbls, in lots, yet at the same time there were one or two lots on dock offered at 25¾c. Again good off-grade sold at 26c for 150 bbls, yet for larger lots and in a general way 25½c is the best bid. White oil is offered at 26c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills, is at 18c bid, with 19c and more asked. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin at 5.82½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a moderate inquiry; city quoted at 58c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—Oil opened and lowest, 105; highest, 105⅝; closed, 105⅛.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a general advance to the extent of 20c on pork, 7 to 10 points on lard, and 7 points on bacon, with the best prices at the close. The receipts of hogs at Chicago were much larger than expected, but at other points were small, while their prices were generally firmer. The support given the prices of hogs and the advance in grain brought the packers in the market, and their buying was sufficiently vigorous to bring about the advance. The export movements were fair at the West, but light here. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 30,000 head. Chicago's shipments last week were 6,019 bbls pork, 9,545,344 lb lard, and 11,290,103 lb meats; same time last year, 3,327 bbls pork, 8,859,116 lb lard, and 9,778,403 lb meats.

LARD—Western steam was slow here, but the temper was strong, with a slight advance in prices as following the West, where there was a larger business and firmness with grain. Cash closed here at 6.75c, nominal; sale of 250 tcs, cost and freight, at 6.70c. City steam is firm at 6.25@6.37½c; sales of 175 tcs. Options—No sales; March closed at 6.77c, nominal, May at 6.90c asked. Refined is dull, with only small orders; Continent at 7.15c; South American at 7.60c. Compound lard is moderately active; quoted at 5.25@5.37½c. At the West prices are 7 to 10 points up; March closed at 6.42c; May was at 6.50@6.57c, closing at 6.55@6.57c; July at 6.65@6.70c, closing at 6.70c.

PORK—Exporters are free buyers, taking fully 1,000 bbls mess, and at generally firmer prices. The West went up fully 20c, and closed firm after a more general business. March closed at $10.32; May was at $10.37 to $10.52, closing at $10.52. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50 @$14.50.

BACON—Was up 7 to 10 points at the West, with grain and generally freer buying, where short ribs closed at 5.20c for March, while May was at 5.35@5.40c, closing at 5.37½@5.40c; short clear at 5.45@5.50c bid, closing at 5.52c bid; September at 5.65@ 5.67c, closing at 5.65@5.67c. Short clear here was dull for export, with prices at 5.97½c for March, 6.05c for April, and 6.10c for May.

BEEF—There is a moderate export movement, and some improvement in the jobbing business, with prices steadily held. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50 @$8.50; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Are held quite firmly, and have a fair inquiry. Sales of 600 bbls at the West recently at $16. Quoted at $16 at the West and $17 here.

CUT MEATS—Western meats are under steady demands from Eastern markets, and at generally firm prices. City meats are taken up moderately, with hardly important change in prices. Sales of 12,000 lb pickled bellies, 14 and 12 lb average, at 5¾@5¾c. City pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4½ @4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾@5¾c; 12-lb do, 5¾ @5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5½c; fresh shoulders at 6½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are firmer and more active. Receipts at the West, 56,751 head; same time last year, 50,408 head. Chicago —Receipts, 43,000 head; moderately active; desirable grades steady; others shade easier; $3.85@$4.40; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,647 head; active; strong; $3.75@$4.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,095 head; higher; $3.75@$4.25. Omaha—Receipts, 1,200 head; quiet; steady; $3.65@$4.10. Pittsburg —Steady; $4.20@$4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.80@$4.20. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $4@$4.40. Quotations here are 5½c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5½@5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is strong, with light offerings, the melters against selling at the current bid price of 4¼c, and asking for the most part 4½c. For special lots 4⅝c is bid. For country, prices range from 4¾c to 4¾c, as to quality, with sales of 80,000 lb in lots.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market continues in good shape, with considerable confidence over its near future, and the pressers against selling; 7¼c is bid and 7½c asked. At Chicago, while bidding is not better than 7½c, yet up to 8c is asked. For lard stearine a firm and quiet market, with nominal prices, 7⅞c for Western and 8¼@8½c for city. Oleo Oil—At Rotterdam—Sale of Western at 48 florins.

COTTON.

Contracts were more active, chiefly in a scalping way, with prices irregular, but closing steady, at unchanged prices to 1 point decline. Liverpool was 1⅛@2 points up, and caused an early advance here, through local covering, but the room became sellers, and bought about a decline. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sale of 31 bales to spinners, and 2,000 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair			1¼c on
Middling fair			⅞c on
Strict good middling			½c on
Good middling			5-16c on
Strict low middling			3-16c off
Low middling			7-16c off
Strict good ordinary			13-16c off
Good ordinary			1¼c off
Good middling tinged			Even
Strict middling stained			7-32c off
Middling stained			7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.51@5.52	5.57	5.50	12,300
April	5.51@5.52	5.55	5.51	3,500
May	5.55@5.56	5.60	5.54	41,500
June	5.57@5.58	5.63	5.57	27,900
July	5.60@ ..	5.65	5.60	5,700
August	5.63@5.64	5.68	5.63	19,000
September	5.67@5.68	5.73	5.67	1,100
October	5.72@5.73	5.79	5.72	7,200
November	5.77@5.78	5.83	5.79	2,400
December	5.81@5.82	5.84	5.81	900
January	....@ ..	5.89	5.89	200
Total				121,700

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3236	2854	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	8717	6519	..	..	..	..
Mobile	111	516	..	..	..	..
Savannah	2212	1883	..	..	..	..
Charleston	1080	4301	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	227	595	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	1406	2023	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	....	....	..	..	..	..
New-York	400	443	..	..	..	..
Boston	866	829	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	1718	414	..	..	..	..
West Point	690	904	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20663	21281	..	..	..	..
This day last week	12199	29394	29219	18505	27949	16934
This day last year	8135	13150	12375	12004	7738	13703

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and unchanged to 15 points lower, due to the weakness abroad, although sellers were rather scarce. Havre was irregular at ½@1¼f decline, and Hamburg irregular at ¼@1¼f pfennig loss. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16⅝c for No. 7, and 15¼@15⅝c for No. 8....Option Sales—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—March, 750 bags at 14.75c; May, 1,000 bags at 14.40c; June, 750 bags at 14.40c; September, 500 bags at 14.45c; total, 3,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 1,250 bags at 14.75c and 500 bags at 14.80c; May, 2,000 bags at 14.40c and 2,000 bags at 14.45c; July, 250 bags at 14.65c; September, 1,750 bags at 14.40c and 500 bags at 14.45c; October, 250 bags at 14.40c and 1,000 bags at 14.45c; December, 500 bags at 14.85c; total, 10,000 bags. Exchanges—35 points paid to exchange 250 bags June for March; sold together—April, 250 bags at 14.55c, and May, 250 bags at 14.40c. Total for day, 14,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	14.80@14.85	16.10@16.15
April	14.55@14.60	15.75@15.80
May	14.45@14.50	15.55@15.60
June	14.45@14.50	15.20@15.25
July	14.50@14.60	15.00@15.05
August	14.45@14.50	14.70@14.80
September	14.45@14.50	14.50@14.60
October	14.40@14.45	14.20@14.30
November	14.30@14.40	14.00@14.10
December	14.30@14.40	13.90@14.00

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	160,958
Arrivals	....
Total	160,958
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	3,340
Total stock in New-York to-day	157,618
Total stock in Baltimore	3,949
Arrivals	....
Total	3,949
Deliveries Saturday	173
	3,776
Total stock in New-Orleans	7,332
Arrivals	....
Total	7,332
Deliveries Saturday	534
	6,798
Total stock in other ports	....
	10,574
Total stock in United States	168,192
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 2	$4,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 2	47,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 2	115,000
Afloat from Europe to Feb. 27	10,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28	18,000
	274,000
Total	442,192
Same time 1894	467,476

Visible supply of the world on March 1, 1895, as compiled from figures received from exchange correspondents:

Stock in England—	Bags.	Bags.
London	103,938	
Liverpool	1,190	
Southampton	1,105	
		106,233
Hamburg		197,000
Antwerp		93,800
Havre		460,000
Bordeaux		24,000
Marseilles		36,100
Trieste		135,320
Netherlands		185,000
Total Europe (all kinds)		1,237,753
Rio		158,000
Santos		238,000
United States (Brazil)		179,907
AFLOATS.		
Afloat for United States from Brazil		241,000
Afloat for United States from Europe		10,000
Afloat for United States from Java and East		18,000
Afloat for Europe from Java and East		52,000
Afloat for Europe from Brazil		380,000
Afloat for Europe from United States		35,000
Against Feb. 1		2,722,487
Against March 1, 1894		2,297,861

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..1.50 above No. 7		
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7		
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..1.50 below No. 7		
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..1.90 below No. 7		
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7		
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7		
No. 3..1.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7		
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7		
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7		

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19¾@21¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Carthagena	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21¼
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies moderate and demand fair, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	29@33

RICE—Demand very good at full prices.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, fair to good	4¼@4¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅝@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅛@5⅜	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅜@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—The raw market shows more life and very firm prices. Sales, 17,400 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c., ex ship, and 300 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c. Refined was quiet but firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow ½c per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝		
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼		
Granulated	3 13-16@4		
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝		
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝		
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼		
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4		
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4		
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4¼		
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼		
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼		
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½		
Mold A	4 7-16@4¼		
Diamond A	3 13-16@4		
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞		
Columbia A	3 9-16@3⅞		
Windsor A	3 9-16@3⅞		
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3⅞		
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3⅞		
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16		
No. 6	3⅜ @3 9-16		
No. 7	3 5-16@3½		
No. 8	3 3-16@3⅜		
No. 9	3⅛ @3 5-16		
No. 10	3 1-16@3⅛		
No. 11	3 @3 3-16		
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛		
No. 13 (net)	2⅞ @....		
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....		

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Our market begins to reflect the firmness that has been reported in the country of late. Receipts are lighter and interior shippers report that they can do better elsewhere, which is likely to divert stock to other markets. The volume of business has not increased much, but buyers seem to be showing a little more interest. A very fancy lot of marrow sold for export at $2.47½, but ordinary choice lots are not quotable as yet above $2.45, and good stock can be had at $2.40. Peas are firm at $1.95, and we hear of no one offering to shade $1.85 on best medium. A car of choice red kidney sold to Southern trade at $2.10. Foreign beans steady. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.42½@$2.45; do, pea, $1.95; do, medium, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.35 @$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@ $2.20; do, Lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.70@$1.80; do, medium, $1.65 @$1.77½; green peas, bushels, $1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.07½@$1.10.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in rather liberal supply to-day and moving slowly. Quotations show no material change, but while top figures are exceeded in instances for a few very fancy goods it is hard to place the average prime qualities promptly at inside figures. Other fruits show no material change. We quote: Apples—Greening, Baldwin, and Spy, good to fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, Winesap, $4.50; do, Spitz, $4@$6; do Russet, $2@$3. Grapes—Catawba, per basket, 12@22c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.50@$4. Oranges—Havana, per bbl, $3.50@$4.75; do, California, per box, $3@$3.50.

BUTTER—Liberal accumulations and free receipts led to an easier market, fancy creamery offering at 20c, and the rest in proportion. The demand was quite light at the opening, and some concessions were deemed necessary in order to widen the outlet, as arrivals lack keeping qualities.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	18½@19
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	18 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @17
Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	20 @..
Creamery, firsts	17½@19
Creamery, seconds	16 @17
Creamery, thirds	14 @15
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firsts	13 @14
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8½@11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	12 @13
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	9 @ 9½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 8½
Rolls, fresh, choice	13 @..
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	8 @12

OLD BUTTER.

State—			
Creamery, Fall-made	12	@	17
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	16	@	17
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	13	@	15
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11	@	12
Dairies, tubs and firkins, fancies	16	@	..
Dairies, tubs and firkins, firsts	13	@	15
Dairies, tubs and firkins, seconds	11	@	12
Dairy, firkins, fancy	15½	@	16
Dairy, firkins, firsts	13	@	15
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11	@	12
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	..	@	10
Western—			
Creamery, June, extra	17	@	..
Creamery, June, common to extra	10	@	16
Factory, firkins	9	@	10
Factory, tubs	8	@	9

CHEESE—The better grades of full cream were well sustained, with buyers taking fairly; under grades and part skims continued quiet and unimproved.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼	@	..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾	@	11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½	@	10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@	10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@	9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½	@	12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½	@	11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8	@	8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5	@	7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@	..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½	@	6
State, part skims, common	3	@	3½
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼	@	1½
State, full skims	1½	@	2½

EGGS—The market was much lower, as following increased supplies, and at the decline a fair business was done.

State and Pennsylvania	25	@	25½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	25	@	..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	23½	@	24½
Duck	35	@	..

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples are having a steady, fair jobbing trade, and prices for all grades are well sustained. Not much call for export at present. The scarcity of sun-dried apples is making a firm market for them. Chops firm, and cores and skins steady. No further change in small fruits. California fruits working out nicely at unchanged prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5¼@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 3½@6¼c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20¼@21c; cherries, 12@13c; blackberries, 5¼@5½c; plums, State, 5@5½c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—No very choice heavy canvas or redhead ducks arrive; some fair Southern offering at $1.50, and poor light birds lower. Plenty of small common ducks, for which there is little demand, even at low prices. We quote: Wild ducks—Canvas, per pair, $1@$1.50; do, redhead, 50c@$1.50; do, mallard and black, 40@75c; do, commoner kinds, 10@25c. English snipe, per dozen, $1.50@ $2.25.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Four cars of fresh stock arrived to-day. There seemed to be an impression that supplies would not be excessive this week and buyers took hold better, paying a slight advance on all kinds of weighing stock. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9@9½c; chickens, 9@9½c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 60@95c; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 35@45c.

DRESSED—Some stock of fresh goods carried over, chiefly fowls and under grades of turkeys. Advices of shipments in transit indicate moderate supplies for the week, but with a larger proportion of fow

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Adjournment of Congress Inspires a More Hopeful Feeling.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CHEERED LOUDLY

Early Weakness Followed by a Sharp Recovery—London Liquidation Believed to be Over — Whisky Trust Developments.

MONDAY—P. M.

The dispatch from Washington announcing the adjournment of Congress at noon to-day was received on the floor of the Stock Exchange with prolonged cheering, and for the remainder of the day the market showed decided improvement. The opening had been strong, notwithstanding lower prices from London, but the list weakened on bear aggressiveness and continued heavy until noon. In the afternoon there was a marked improvement in tone and the close was strong, with prices generally higher than on Saturday.

Sugar led in activity throughout the day and fluctuated rather widely. It sold down to 91½ about noon, but recovered to 93⅜ in the late trading, and closed at 93⅜, a net gain of ½. The movement was the result of manipulation, but the up-turn in the afternoon was accompanied by a rumor that the usual dividend would be declared this week. Chicago Gas was not active, but after early weakness recovered from 70¾ to 72, and closed at 71⅞, a net gain of a point, on a report from Chicago that the ordinance passed by the Aldermen granting a franchise to an opposition company would be vetoed by the Mayor. General Electric was weak, selling down to 25⅞, in anticipation of the adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Bates Refrigerator patent case. The points in the case bear against the validity of the Edison lamp patent, but when the decision was announced the taking of profits on the short side held General Electric firm, and later the covering caused an advance in the stock.

There was excellent trading in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and the stock was strong all day, closing at its top price, 12¾, a net gain of ¾. The discoveries made by the Reorganization Committee's expert go beyond anything as yet given to the public. No particulars have been given, but it is intimated that the Directors have been guilty of transactions which resulted in large personal gains to themselves at the expense of the company. Steps will undoubtedly be taken to cause restitution, and as the amount involved extends into the millions its recovery will add materially to the substance of the company. The plan of reorganization is promised this week.

The railway list was fairly firm, except during the early morning bear raid. The selling by London is believed to be for the account of a large operator, who has been compelled to liquidate, and it is said that it has been about completed. The Grangers all closed fractionally higher, notwithstanding their early weakness. Louisville and Nashville sold down to 47⅜, but rallied to 48⅝ on an interview with Mr. Belmont intimating that the company is in excellent condition considering the depression in business in the South. Reading was the weak stock of the day, and it made a new low record, 7½; it closed at 8, a net loss of 1½ points. Its weakness was due to liquidation on the filing of the foreclosure suit in Philadelphia.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firmer. Call loans were made at 1½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was very dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $82,871,722, and the balances $6,949,902. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $69,489.

In London call money was ¾@1 per cent., short and three months' bills, 1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very firm, bills being scarce. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@¼ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 20c. Boston—20@25c premium. Chicago—20c premium. St. Louis—75c premium bid; offered, 85c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60¾ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½.

In London bar silver sold at 27 11-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,749,938, and the imports for the same period $6,410,459. The net exports, therefore, have been $20,339,479.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo 5s	1
Green Bay & Winona 1st	8
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Mobile & Ohio gen	1
N. Y., L. E. & W. ref. 5s	1
Reading gen. 4s, cfs	1
Southern Pacific Cal. con. 5s	1½

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s registered declined ¼. There were no sales on call In the unlisted department, $5,000 new 4s sold at 119⅜, and $35,000 at 119¼, when issued. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	111	111¾
4s, c	112¾	113
5s, r	115¾	116¼
5s, c	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $2,000 North Carolina 6s of 1919 sold at 126@127.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—A plain and simple policy, an annual distribution of surplus, and the protection of the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law are among the advantages offered by the New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., whose annual statement of business is published in another column.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	35	35	35	35	35½	38	5
American Cotton Oil	22¼	22½	21¾	22½	22¾	23	940
American Express	111	111	111¾	110¾	110	112	59
American Sugar Refining	92⅜	93⅝	9-¾	93⅝	93¼	93¾	77,495
*American Sugar Refining pf	92½	92½	92¾	92½	92⅜	92¾	737
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	90	92	13
*American Tobacco	9½	91	90½	90½	90¾	90¾	863
American Tobacco pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	104	105	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	350
Baltimore & Ohio	57	57	56½	57	57	58	553
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf	5	5	5	5	4	5½	60
*Bay State Gas	15½	15½	14½	14½	14½	14¾	700
Canada Southern	48	48	48	48	48	48¼	340
Canadian Pacific	42	42½	42	42¼	41¾	42⅝	200
Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	13⅛	14	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜	16½	430
Chicago Gas	71	72	70¾	71⅞	71¾	71⅞	4,740
Chicago & Northwestern	88	88½	87⅜	88½	88¼	88⅝	10,215
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139	139	138	138	138½	..	638
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	69⅞	70⅛	69	70	70	70½	10,137
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36	36¼	36	36¼	36¼	36½	300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	54⅜	54⅞	54	54¾	54⅝	54⅞	16,020
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117½	117⅝	117¼	117½	116⅞	117½	420
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62	62½	61⅝	62⅛	62	62⅜	6,675
Consolidated Gas Company	131	131½	131	131½	132	133	438
Delaware & Hudson	125⅞	125⅞	125¾	125¾	125½	126¾	288
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157⅛	157¾	157	157⅝	157¾	158½	645
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12¼	12¾	12⅛	12¾	12⅝	12¾	26,090
*Duluth, S. S. & A pf	6	6	6	6	5½	7	100
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	98	98	98	98	96	99	80
General Electric	27	27½	25⅞	27	27	27¼	25,248
Illinois Central	85	85	85	85	83½	85	10
Int. Cond. & Ins	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41	45	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¼	71¼	71	71	70⅝	71¼	200
Lake Shore	135¾	136½	135¾	136	136	136½	450
Long Island	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	85	330
*Long Island Traction	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6½	701
Louisville & Nashville	47¾	48⅝	47⅛	48⅜	48¼	48⅝	10,306
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21½	500
Manhattan Consolidated	106½	107¾	106½	107½	107	107½	1,152
Michigan Central	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	91¾	91	93	100
Missouri Pacific	19⅛	19½	18⅞	19½	19¼	19½	2,000
*National Lead Company	28⅜	28½	28	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	1,200
New-Jersey Central	84	85⅝	83⅞	85⅜	85	85½	3,845
New-York Central	96¾	96⅞	96	96⅞	96½	97	2,057
New-York, Chicago & St. L	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	30	31½	400
New-York, L. E. & Western	12	12	12	12	11¼	12½	100
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	84	84½	84	84½	84	88	1,420
New-York, Sus. & Western	16½	16½	16½	16½	17	17½	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	13	140
Norfolk & Western	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	37	38	50
Norfolk & Western pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21	21½	130
North American	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	9⅞	10¼	400
Northern Pacific	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3¾	310
Northern Pacific pf	3	3	3	3	2¾	3	121
Ontario & Western	13½	14	13½	14	13⅞	14	820
Pacific Mail	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	16	16¼	800
Philadelphia & Reading	22	22	22	22	22	22¼	100
Pittsburg & Western pf	9	9¼	7½	8	7⅞	8	5,520
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	31	33	100
Quicksilver pf	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	15½	16½	50
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	15	15	15	15	..	..	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11½	8
St. Paul & Omaha	9¾	10	9¾	10	10	10¼	375
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	104	104	104	104	29½	29⅞	1,300
Southern Pacific	17¾	18	17⅝	18	17¾	18¼	300
Southern Railway	9¾	10½	9¾	10	10	10⅛	2,680
Southern Railway pf	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	31	31½	564
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	14⅝	14¾	350
Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾	9	25
Union Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	9	610
United States Cordage	5	5	5	5	5¼	5½	500
United States Cordage pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	50
United States Rubber	37⅜	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜	38	38¾	500
*United States Leather	7	7¼	7	7¼	7	7½	300
*United States Leather pf	60	60¾	60	60¾	60¼	61	810
Wabash	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	435
Wabash pf	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝	13	230
Western Union Telegraph	87⅝	87⅝	86⅝	87	86⅞	87⅛	14,890
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅝	8½	9½	200
Total sales							242,179
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 6s
Registered 120½
4,000
Am Cotton Oil Co 5s 110½
1,000
Am Dock Imp 5s 113
7,000
Atch, Top & S F 4s
2,000 63⅞
5,000 63¾
10,000 63⅝
14,000 63¾
2,000 64
Atch, Top & S F 2d
3-4s, Class A
20,000 16⅜
20,000 16½
5,000 16¾
10,000 16⅜
Broadway & 7th Av
1st Cons 5s
15,000 110½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st
3,000 111½
Can South 1st Gtd
2,000 110½
Cent Pac 6s, 1895
1,000 100¾
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
21,000 103⅛
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
7,000 120
Ches & O, R & A Div
1st Cons 4s
1,000 91⅞
2,000 91¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
6,000, c 118½
1,000 118⅝
17,000 118½
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s
7,000 109
Chi & East Ill Cons
3,000 124
Chi & Northwestern
Registered Gold 7s
10,000 121
Coupon Gold 7s
2,000 121⅝
Chi & Northwestern
30-Year Deb 5s
10,000 107
C, M, St P & O Cons
10,000 125
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
12,000s3 100
1,000 101
15,000 101
Col, H V & Tol 5s
4,000 86¼
4,000 87½
4,000 87½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
1,000 100¾
3,000 100⅞
Den & Rio Grande 4s
12,000 80⅞
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s
1,000 24⅞
Det, Mac & Mar L G
1,000 20
D, M & Co Eng Certs
Stamped
3,000 55⅞
East Tenn, Va & Ga
Cons Gold 5s
9,000 104½
Equitable Gas & Fuel
of Chi 1st
5,000 95
Flint & Père Marq 5s
1,000 83
4,000 82
Gal, Har & San An
Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 91
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
5,000 89¼
G Bay, W & St P 1st
1,000 98
Ill Central 4s, 1953
2,000 98
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 84¼
Kan Pac 1st Cons
7,000 62
L Erie & W 1st 5s
6,000 115
Long Isl Ferry 4½s
2,000s20F 95
Louis & Nashville
N O & Mob 2d
5,000 103½
Midland of N J 1st
1,000 118½
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s
5,000 110
Mil & St Paul 1st
Chi & Mo Riv 5s
5,000 105
Chi & Pac W 5s
5,000s3 110⅛
Wis & Minn Div
2,000 109
Mil & St P 8s, 1st
2,000 110¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
7,000 80
2,000 79⅞
500 80¼
3,000 79¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
5,000 45
10,000 44¾
6,000 44⅞
Mo, Kan & East 1st
1,000 85
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
4,000 102½
2,000 102⅝
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 62
N Y Elevated 1st
27,000 108
N Y, N H & H 4s
Cons Deb Certs
1,000 139
Small Bonds
1,000 138
N Y & N J Tel 5s
13,000 104½
N Y, Ont & Western
Refunding 4s
7,000 90
N Y Sus & West 1st
Refunding 5s
5,000 104
Nor Pac 1st Coup
5,000 112⅝
Nor Pac 1st Reg
20,000 112½
Nor Pac 2d Coup
10,000s20F 82¾
Nor Pac 3d Coup
10,000 49⅞
2,000 50
5,000 50¼
5,000 50⅝
Nor Pac Cons 5s
2,000 25½
5,000 25⅝
7,000 25½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st
1,000 31¼
Ore Imp Co Con 5s
1,000 53½
Ore Rail & Nav 5s
3,000 74½
Trust Receipts
5,000 75
Ore Rail & Nav 1st
6,000 108
2,000 107¾
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s
2,000 111
People's G & C Chi
2d Gtd 6s
1,000 106
Phil & Reading
1st Pref Inc
2,000 20
2d Pref Inc
8,000 11
5,000 11⅛
10,000 11
3d Pref Inc
13,000 7
Phil & Read Defd Inc
8,000 1½
Pitts & West 1st
1,000 83⅞
St P & Sioux City 1st
4,000 128¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 55
Phil & Read Gen 4s
3,000 69½
2,000 68½
2,000 68¾
Trust Receipts
1,000 69½
St Louis, Kan & Nor
Real Es & R 7s
3,000 101½
St Louis S W 1st
14,000 67½
4,000 67¾
St Louis S W 2d Inc
5,000 20⅝
5,000 20½
11,000 21
9,000 21¼
5,000 21½
St Paul, M & M 1st
Cons 6s
4,000 116
Scioto Val & N E 4s
9,000 70¼
Seattle, L S & E 1st
Trust Co Certs
2,000 30
South Pac of Cal 5s
Consolidated
6,000 89
Southern Ry 1st 5s
19,000 86¼
1,000 86
9,000 86⅛
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 84⅝
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
10,000 22⅞
12,000 22½
Third Avenue 1st 5s
5,000 118½
Tol, St L & K C 1st
Trust Receipts
1,000 57⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1896
2,000 102
Union Pac 6s, 1897
3,000 102¼
Union Pac 6s, 1898
3,000 102⅜
Un Pac Col Trust 6s
5,000 88
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 104⅜
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
1,000 63¼
1,000 63⅜
Warren R R 2d
1,000 117
West Shore Gtd 4s
3,000 104⅝
5,000 104½
20,000 104⅞
Registered
1,000 104¼
Total sales $786,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
American Coal	90	..
American Cotton Oil pf	66	67½
American District Telegraph	..	41
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅝
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	..	58
Burlington, C. R. & N	47	..
Chicago & Alton	4¾	5½
Chicago & Alton pf	146	..
Chicago & E. Ill	160	175
Chicago & E. Ill pf	50	53
Chicago & E. Ill. pf	90	90½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	4	6
Col. Fuel & I	22	24
Col. Fuel & I. pf	50	60
Col. & H. Coal	3½	..
Col., H. V. & T	4½	5
Col., H. V. & T. pf	18¾	19
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	29	32
Denver & Rio Grande	10¼	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33½	34½
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	2½	3½
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y	96	99
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	35
Flint & P. M	7½	14
Flint & P. M pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	101	103
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	⅜	⅝
Green Bay & W. pf, t. r	1	1½
Homestake	18	..
Iowa Central	6¾	7
Iowa Central pf	21	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines	1½	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Laclede Gas	25½	26
Laclede Gas pf	82	85
Lake Erie & Western	15⅜	16
L., N. A. & C	6	7
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	7¼	8
Mexican National cts	¾	1
Mexican Telegraph	1¾	2
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	25½	28
Minn. & St. L. pf, all as. pd	44	48
Minnesota Iron	..	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	14¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22	22½
Mobile & Ohio	..	15
*National Lead pf	82	82¾
National Linseed Oil	19	20
National Starch	4	6
National Starch, 1st pf	35	..
National Starch, 2d pf	15	25
New-Central Coal	5	8
N. Y. & N. H	193½	195½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	..
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf	22½	28
N. Y. & Trenton Fire	1¼	5
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Ontario Mining	8	12½
Oregon Improvement	10	12½
Oregon R. & N	15	20
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Peoria, D. & E	2	2⅝
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	45	46½
P., F. W. & C	156	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Pullman P. Car Co	153	155
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	5¼
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Omaha pf	85	100
Silver bullion certificates	106	110
Southern Cotton Oil	60¾	..
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	1¼	50½
Toledo & O. C. pf	41	50
Toledo & O. C. pf	70½	80
United States Express	40	43
Utica & B. R	150	..
United States Cordage, gtd	15½	17
Wells-Fargo Express	103	107
W. & L. E. pf	34½	35½
Wisconsin Central	2½	3
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar R.	93	93⅝	91½	93⅜	26,510
Am. S. R. pf	92¼	92¼	92½	92½	80
A., T. & S. F.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	20
B. & O.	57	57	57	57	100
Chi. Gas	71⅝	72	70¾	71⅞	4,070
C., R. I. & P.	62	62	61⅞	61⅞	2,920
C., B. & Q.	70½	70¼	69¾	70	5,130
C., M. St. P.	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54⅜	10,340
Chi. & N. W.	88¼	88⅞	87½	88¼	4,620
Cent. of N. J.	84⅜	85½	83⅜	85½	870
Dist. & C. F.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	5,290
Total sales					86,110

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Gen. Electric	27	27⅝	25⅞	27	8,370
L. & N.	47½	48½	47¼	48¼	3,260
Manhattan	107	107	107	107	10
Mo. Pacific	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19¼	200
Nat. Lead	28⅜	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	90
N. Y. Central	96½	96¾	95⅞	96⅝	670
N. Y., L. E. W.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	10
Phil. & Read.	8⅞	8⅞	7½	7¾	4,480
U. S. Cordage	5¼	5¼	5	5	110
West. Union	87½	87½	86⅝	87½	8,960

Bonds.

At., T. & S. F.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	$7,000
C., B. & Q. cv.	118½	118½	118½	118½	2,000
Can. S. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
E. T., V. & G.					
cn. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
Total sales					$30,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M., K. & T. 1st	80	80	80	80	4,000
M., K. & E. 1st	85	85	85	85	3,000
Nor. P. cn. 5s	25½	25½	25½	25½	5,000
South. Ry. 5s	86	86	86	86	4,000
Wabash 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hale & Norcross	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	54½	55	54½	54⅝	889,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	135	137
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf	28	38
American Typefounders'	1¼	3½
American Typefounders' pf	19	22
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1895	104	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	14½	17
Barney & Smith pf stock	..	90
†Barney & Smith Car. Co. 6s	100½	102½
Beckton Construction pf	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn Elevated	11	13
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	64½	67½
Brooklyn City Railroad	156	158
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9⅜	10⅝
Brooklyn Traction pf	51	53½
†B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103⅝	104⅛
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67½	68¼
Celluloid Company stock	..	62
Central & South Am. Tel	116¼	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	113½	117½
Central Cross-Town	170	..
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	..
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	67	70
Continental Trust	163	167
Corn Exchange Bank	278	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	93	95
Dry Dock, East B'way & Av.	163	165
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107	110
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	181	183
Fourth National Bank	182½	185
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	58½	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	81	85
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	75
Gallatin National Bank	308	318
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	70	..
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	93	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf'd'nds	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7½	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	135½	137½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 6s	102¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	77
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	165
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	85	86½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86½	87½
Long Island Traction	6⅛	6½
Lorillard Company pf	118	120
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	151	155
Manhattan Trust Company	118	124
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	108	..
†Metropolitan Ferry 6s	104	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mechanics' National Bank stock	178	186
Michigan Peninsular Car Co. pf.	48½	53½
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. com.	9½	12½
Mich. Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	92
National Bank of Commerce	180	185
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	70	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	85
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	..	4
New-Orleans Traction com	15½	17
New-Orleans Traction pf	58	60
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	30	36
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com stk.	20½	23½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	40	44
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	82
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	352	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	84⅝	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	102¼	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	102¾	103¾
N. Y. Life Ins

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter G. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY OF OHIO.

The Valley Railway Company of Ohio having become insolvent, the undersigned have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee and have prepared a plan for the Reorganization of the Company, which is lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. Holders of bonds or stock desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan must deposit their securities with The Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. An assessment of $5 per share on the stock must be paid at the time of deposit.

Reorganization Certificates of deposit will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company for the deposited securities.

Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from any of the undersigned:

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

New-York, March 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee under a mortgage given to secure the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of THE FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY, guaranteed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount of the Sinking Fund at that time will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1895. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1895, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY,
First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 64-100 dollars ($66,046.64.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, March 5th, 1895.

The Board of Directors submit herewith a synopsis of their Forty-eighth Annual Report for the year 1894:

The gross earnings of the three grand divisions east of Pittsburg and Erie, embracing the Main Line, United Railroads of New-Jersey, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and Branches, were..... $58,704,284.58
Expenses 40,363,746.57

Net earnings..... $18,340,538.01
To which add:
Interest from investments $4,833,982.64
Rentals of real estate and equipment, &c... 679,212.82
5,513,195.46
$23,353,733.47

Deduct:
Rentals, leased and operated roads..... $8,956,440.95
Interest on funded debt..... 4,155,705.96
Interest on mortgages and ground rents, car trusts, taxes, &c. 1,271,466.71
14,383,613.62

Net income..... $9,470,119.85

From this amount the following deductions have been made:
Payments account Sinking and Trust Funds, and guaranty of interest on Allegheny Valley Railway bonds..... $725,100.88
Extraordinary renewals, &c..... 1,385,271.51
2,110,372.39

Balance after above payments..... $7,359,747.46
Dividend of 5 per cent..... 6,464,647.50

Amount transferred to credit of profit and loss for the year 1894..... $895,099.96
Previous amount to credit..... 26,478,152.34
$27,373,252.30

Deduct amount charged off in adjustment of advances heretofore made under the lease of the United New-Jersey Railroads and Canals, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, for construction and real estate expenditures $4,461,875.76
Less amount received in settlement of sundry accounts 244,255.70
4,217,620.06

Balance to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1894..... $23,155,632.24

The business depression which prevailed throughout the country at the close of 1893 continued with even greater severity during the past year, and the reduction of traffic consequent thereupon stimulated the sharpest competition that has probably ever taken place between the transportation interests of the country, and required the most conservative and economical management in order to secure even moderate returns upon the capital invested. Under such circumstances the results attained must be considered satisfactory, as, after providing for all the obligations of the Company, and paying a cash dividend of 5 per cent., there was credited to profit and loss an amount nearly equal to the surplus carried to that account in the preceding year.

There has been heretofore carried on your balance-sheet to the credit of Profit and Loss Account the greater portion of the large sums that have from time to time been expended, under the terms of the lease upon the properties of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, and representing the important improvements and additions that have been made thereto since they passed under your control.

Under this lease your Company is not entitled to receive either stock or bonds for these outlays; and, as a large amount of six per cent. bonds of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company matured during 1894 for the payment of which, as hereinafter stated, your Company received a like amount of securities from that Company, it was able to credit the value of the assets in the sinking fund established for that loan, which then came into your possession against these advances; and the balance, $4,461,875.76, it was thought wise, at this time, to charge against your general Profit and Loss Account.

SINKING FUNDS.

Under the provisions of the consolidated mortgage of the Company, $324,780 were set apart on the first day of July last, out of the net income, as a sinking fund for the redemption of the outstanding bonds secured by that mortgage. None of the series of bonds to which the Sinking Fund was applicable could be purchased under the terms of the Trust, and the amount was placed to the credit of the Trustees for investment under the terms of the mortgage. There are $3,836,346.32 in securities and cash in the fund for the redemption of these bonds.

The trustees of the sinking fund for the redemption of the Trust certificates issued for the purchase of the shares of the capital stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company purchased $86,000 of these certificates during the past year. The total amount so purchased and canceled to December 31st, 1894, is $2,298,000, leaving outstanding $7,702,000.

The trustees of the sinking fund for the redemption of the four and one-half per cent. Collateral Trust Loan were not able to obtain any of these securities during the year at the limit fixed in the agreement. The amount of this loan outstanding December 31st, 1894, is $9,900,000.

Under the provisions of the four per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Loan, there was paid to the trustee during 1894, for the sinking fund, the sum of $136,650. The trustee was able to obtain but $10,000 of the bonds at the price fixed in the lease, and in accordance with the terms thereof the balance, $126,650, has been invested in additional equipment.

FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. loans of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, amounting to $5,646,000, having matured March 1st and October 1st, 1894, a like amount of their four per cent. bonds, maturing fifty years from date, and secured by their general mortgage of April 20th, 1871, was issued to provide for their payment.

The title having been acquired during the year to the remaining interests in piers 3, 4, and 5 on the North River, New-York, the balance ($225,000) of the four per cent. loan of $2,000,000 created in 1893 for the purpose of acquiring these piers, was issued in payment therefor.

The amount of funded debt, including mortgages on real estate and ground-rents, at the close of the year was $82,756,235.99, being an increase of $255,596.11, accounted for as follows:
Real estate bonds disposed of..... $325,000.00
Increase in mortgages and ground-rents 30,596.11
Total $355,596.11
Less amount of equipment trust gold bonds redeemed $10,000.00
Less amount of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad stock trust certificates redeemed..... 86,000.00
96,000.00
Net increase $259,596.11

CAPITAL STOCK.

The amount of capital stock outstanding at the close of the year was $129,298,200, an increase of $27,150, due to the conversion of that amount of the scrip dividend declared in May, 1893, but with this exception, there was no increase in your capital account during the year.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The entire cost of the securities of other corporations now held by your Company is $119,005,655.00. The direct revenue received therefrom was $4,619,393.64, the decrease as compared with 1893 being due to the generally reduced returns from all investments. Notwithstanding this, these securities produced nearly four per cent. upon their cost, and about a half a million of dollars in excess of the interest on your funded debt.

CAR TRUSTS.

No car trust certificates were issued during the past year.

The total number of cars provided under the Car-trust system is 57,967.
Total amount of certificates issued thereof $30,644,000.00
Amount redeemed 23,687,000.00
Balance of certificates outstanding December 31st, 1894..... $6,957,000.00

The amount expended for construction and equipment on the main line was $1,497,436.07, and on leased auxiliary lines, $892,937.09, a total of $2,390,373.16.

The work of extending Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and of constructing the new building in connection therewith for the general offices of the Company, was completed during the year, and these offices removed to the new location on July 9th, 1894. The railway facilities of this station, and the character of the general office building connected therewith, make it one of the largest and most important terminal stations in this country; and the accommodations provided therein for all the departments of the Company's service have proved of great advantage in the transaction of its business, and attest the wisdom of this improvement.

The only other items of expenditure on capital account were for additional freight cars and real estate.

The principal items of expenditure in the construction of branch and auxiliary lines, in addition to the bridge across the Delaware River, hereinafter referred to, were the completion of the Philadelphia and Delaware County Railroad, a local line projected for the development of the suburban territory in the vicinity of Philadelphia; the construction of twelve miles of the Ebensburg and Black Lick Road, referred to in the last annual report, and intended to develop additional bituminous coal territory; and the purchase of additional real estate on the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

The number of tons of freight moved on the three grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1894 was 64,677,694, a decrease of 5,209,766; the number of passengers was 38,596,160, a decrease of 12.55. The average distance traveled by each passenger in 1894 was 18.0 miles, a decrease of .4 of a mile.

The rate of freight received per ton per mile was 5.85 mills, or 29-100 of a mill less than in 1893. The cost of movement was 4.15 mills per ton per mile, a decrease of 32-100 of a mill. The net profit per ton per mile was 1.70 mills, an increase of 3-100 of a mill. The earnings per passenger per mile were 1 977-1000, as against 1 999-1000 cents in 1893, a decrease of 22-100 of a mill per passenger per mile. The cost of transporting each passenger per mile was 1 582-1000, as against 1 584-1000 cents, a decrease in cost of 2-100 of a mill, the result being an average profit on passengers per mile of 395-1000 of a cent, a decrease of 20-100 of a mill.

The other large Railroad Companies east of Pittsburgh and Erie in which your Company is interested show a large reduction in revenues, owing to the prevailing industrial depression; but through the rigid economies enforced in their operation, the net results must be considered, under the circumstances, as quite satisfactory. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their own annual reports, as well as in the pamphlet report of your Company. The total amount of coal mined by the four coal companies, in which you are interested, was 2,297,725 tons, a decrease of 315,063 tons.

On the lines west of Pittsburgh operated by the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company the result was as follows:

	1894.
Earnings of Pennsylvania Co.....	$17,904,422.65
Expenses	11,524,288.31
Leaving net earnings.....	$6,380,134.34
Rental, interest, &c.....	7,067,610.45
Net loss on Penna. Co.'s lines.....	$687,476.11
Earnings of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway...	$16,736,569.11
Expenses	12,475,590.24
Leaving net earnings.....	$4,260,978.87
Rental, interest, &c.....	3,563,217.46
Net profit on Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company's lines	$697,761.39
Net loss on lines directly operated west of Pittsburgh.....	$10,285.28

The other lines west of Pittsburgh, on account of which your Company has assumed direct obligations, or in which it is largely interested through ownership of securities, but which are operated through their own organizations, are the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and roads operated through its organization; Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway; Waynesburg and Washington Railroad; Pittsburgh, Chartiers and Youghiogheny Railway; Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, and roads operated through its organization; and the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway.

The aggregate gross earnings of these roads were..... $8,028,476.69
Expenses 6,180,236.54
Net earnings..... $1,848,240.15
Deduct rental, interest, &c..... 1,931,479.28
Loss $83,239.13
Of this loss the Pennsylvania Railroad is responsible for..... $59,456.52
Which deducted from the profit shown above..... 10,285.28
Net loss on all lines west of Pittsburgh $49,171.24

The amount expended on account of construction, equipment, and real estate during 1894 on the lines west of Pittsburgh was $631,769.76. No expenditures were made on capital account except such as were absolutely newessary to take care of the traffic. The main items of such outlay were payments for trust cars, real estate, and the construction of yard tracks and sidings.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines west of Pittsburgh was 43,088,278, a decrease of 71,139. The number of passengers was 16,634,303, a decrease of 2,366,755.

The gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the year were $122,003,000.07, operating expenses, $85,142,174.53, and net earnings, $36,860,825.54. There were 120,548,652 tons of freight moved and 77,106,555 passengers carried.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been paid the Managers of the Trust created October 9th, 1878, by the Company, to December 31st, 1894, the sum of $4,420,850.03, the total income therefrom has been $5,054,474.61, and securities have been purchased amounting at par to 29,393,295, yielding an interest of $5.14 per cent. for the year. There was appropriated to that Trust for the year 1894 the sum of $74,780.88. The object sought to be accomplished by its creation—that of purchasing the securities upon which your Company was liable as a guarantor—has been steadily pursued, resulting in the accumulation of the large fund above stated, and the time is now approaching when the wisdom of establishing this Trust will be shown, through its ability to provide the means for meeting obligations of companies which are themselves unable to provide for their payment, and that otherwise would have to be discharged out of the direct revenues of your Company.

The assets of the Insurance Fund on hand at the end of the year were $3,248,869.37, being an increase of $251,662.04 over the previous year.

The amount contributed by your Company and affiliated lines during the year to the Employés' Relief Fund was $88,701.47 for operating expenses, $2,007.50 for deficiencies, and, in addition thereto, the sum of $31,267.60 for extra benefits to members of the Fund whose disability had continued over fifty-two weeks, and who were, therefore, no longer entitled to regular benefits from the Fund, making an aggregate contribution on the part of your Company and affiliated lines of $121,976.57. The amount contributed by the employés was $605,558.76, and the receipts from interest were $35,180.64, which, with the contributions by the companies, as stated above, made a total of $733,721.97. This, added to the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, $132,370.95, aggregated $866,092.92. Of this amount there was paid to the families of employés in death benefits, and for sickness and accidents, the sum of $546,791.22, an average of about $1,500 per day, and for expenses, as before stated, $88,701.47, leaving a balance of $230,600.23, with which to adjust outstanding claims. The number of death benefits paid was 383, and the average paid in each case was $575. There were 33,405 members of the Fund at the close of the year.

The employés continue to avail themselves of the benefits of the Employés Saving Fund, the number of depositors having increased during the year from 4,078 to 4,112. The amount received during 1894 was $366,015, and the balance in the Fund, at the close of the year, was $1,354,594.73. Of this amount $1,300,000 have been securely invested in four per cent. bonds.

The Cresson and Clearfield County and New-York Short Route Railroad Company, having a large floating debt, and being unable to earn the interest upon its obligations, was foreclosed and reorganized as the Cresson and Irvona Railroad Company, and, it is believed, will be able to earn a fair interest upon its present capital, while supplying a reasonable amount of traffic to your Main Line.

The Brownsville and State Line Railroad, the McKeesport and Bessemer, and the Monongahela River and Streets Run Railroads, all closely allied with the interests of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway, have been merged into and consolidated with that company, and steps taken to increase both the stock and bond capital of the consolidated company to $6,000,000. This will enable it to make necessary extensions and improvements and provide for the increasing traffic of the territory which it traverses.

For the purpose of enabling the Merchants' Warehouse Company to furnish additional facilities for the traffic brought by your lines to Philadelphia, a further contract has been made with that company under the general arrangement already existing, through which an additional warehouse for the storage of flour and merchandise has been erected at Laurel and Beach Streets, and another hay warehouse at Front and Berks Streets.

Believing that the time has come when your interests as well as those of the public would be promoted by the construction of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting your lines in the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, at a point as close to the northern limits of Philadelphia as a prudent regard to economy would permit, and without substantial interference with the navigation of the river, your company obtained from the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and from the United States Government the requisite authority for its construction. The right of way has practically been secured; and its construction, which is rapidly progressing, will, it is hoped, be completed during the present year. This bridge will greatly facilitate not only the movement of passengers to and from seashore points, but also that of coal and other heavy traffic to Southern New-Jersey, and of agricultural and other products from that State to the City of Philadelphia.

The work of elevating the roadway of the United New-Jersey Division through the City of Elizabeth has been so far completed as to permit trains to be transferred to the elevated tracks, thus eliminating the dangerous grade crossing of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and also of all the streets in the built-up portion of that city. Further large outlay will be required in connection with this work in providing a new station and finishing the embankment. The elevation of the tracks on the New-York Division between Frankford and Holmesburg Junction, Philadelphia, was also continued, and several grade crossings were abolished under the satisfactory and equitable contract made with the City of Philadelphia. Under this contract work is still in progress, and will finally result in eliminating all grade crossings on this portion of your line in that city. Considerable progress has been made toward removing the dangerous crossing of the North Pennsylvania Railroad and your Connecting Railway, and this work, through the liberal appropriations made by your Company and the City of Philadelphia, will be completed during the present year.

Your management believes, however, that it is wise, for the present at least, to suspend further large expenditures of this character until definite legislation is had to prevent the increase of highway crossings at grade. It certainly does not seem to be equitable that outlays of this character should be made by the Company when the object had in view is practically defeated by the continued opening of new highways and by the privileges granted to electric lines to use the same at grade. Not only is this the case in cities, but also on other public roads, and the peril resulting therefrom has already been made apparent by the numerous accidents that have occurred at such crossings.

Your attention is called to the present condition of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, the share capital of which is largely owned and the interest upon its bonds guaranteed by your Company. Owing to the destruction by freshets of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal and its unfortunate financial condition, the canal is now cut off from any connection with tidewater, and remains as an isolated waterway in the central part of the State, of little revenue, and barely able to maintain itself. It would seem that this property has reached a point where the interest of the public would be as well served if it were abandoned.

Your system shared in common with the entire railway interests of the United States in the great depression that continued throughout the past year. The lines west of Pittsburgh show an even greater proportionate reduction in their gross earnings than those east of Pittsburgh, and, while the most rigid economies were enforced in their management, the net results are nearly $2,000,000 less than for 1893. The aggregate decrease in gross revenues of your entire system is over $16,000,000, and, with a saving in expenses of over $13,000,000, there is a loss in net results of about $3,000,000. This large decrease in gross earnings fully represents the average reduction in the revenue of the railroads of the entire country.

The two facts strongly emphasized by these figures are: First, the continued depression in the commercial, manufacturing, and mining industries; and, second, the constant reductions in rates that have been forced upon the transportation interests.

In the former we may naturally expect an improvement with the return of commercial prosperity, but there seems to be little ground to hope for relief as to the latter until the general public awakens to the fact that the prosperity of the transportation interests of the country depends upon their receiving proper compensation for the service rendered, and that upon their prosperity depends to a large extent that of the whole country. The capital invested in transportation lines must receive a fair return to enable them to perform the duties for which they were incorporated, but this result will not be reached until it is realized that unrestricted competition between railways is often attended with serious disadvantage to the public interests. The States from which they have obtained their franchises, as well as the National Government, have thought it wise to bring them under restrictions in the transaction of their business with the public of a different character from those regulating other interests, and they cannot, therefore with justice either to those who own and manage railways, or to the public for whose benefit they are really constructed, decline to protect the transportation lines in the performance of their duties or to sanction the enforcement of proper agreements for the conduct of their joint business.

It was hoped that those intrusted with this duty would have appreciated the necessity for legislation of this character; but it would seem as if the country must suffer from a further period of useless antagonism, destructive to vested interests and injurious to the public welfare, before action is had in this direction.

Hon. John Scott, who had been connected with your system for over thirty-six years, first as District Solicitor, afterward as General Counsel of your lines west of Pittsburg, and then as your General Solicitor since October 31st, 1877, having determined to retire from the active responsibilities of the legal department, resigned the latter position, taking effect February 1st, 1895, and was appointed counsel of the company. Mr. Scott's great professional ability and unremitting zeal in the discharge of his duties had rendered his service invaluable in the many grave legal questions incident to the management of your affairs, and it was with great regret that your board felt compelled to accede to his wishes. Hon. James A. Logan, Assistant General Solicitor, was promoted to the vacancy thus created. Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, having been appointed Ambassador to Italy, resigned his position January 25th, 1894, as Special Solicitor of the company.

Mr. R. D. Barclay, General Assistant to the President, resigned May 1st, 1894, after a long and honorable connection both with your service directly and with the former executive officers of your company.

Under the revised organization, taking effect December 1st, 1894, Mr. Charles A. Chipley was appointed Assistant General Freight Agent in charge of local traffic, and Mr. John B. Thayer, Jr., promoted to be Assistant General Freight Agent in charge of through traffic.

Mr. Samuel Porcher was appointed Assistant Purchasing Agent March 1st, 1894, and Mr. P. Frank Hunter Assistant Treasurer January 1st, 1895.

The general balance sheet of the company is hereto appended.

The board renew their acknowledgements to the officers and employes for the fidelity and efficiency with which they have discharged their duties during the past year.

By order of the Board,

G. B. ROBERTS, President.

Dr. GENERAL BALANCE SHEET. December 31st, 1894.

ASSETS.				DURING YEAR 1894. Increase.	DURING YEAR 1894. Decrease.
Cost of road, including the cost of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster Railroad, represented by the guaranteed capital stock and bonds of said Company ($1,882,550).....		$54,614,179.67			
Real Estate.....		19,818,640.19		$900,114.34	
Equipment	$39,780,715.92			597,321.73	
Equipment, covered by 4 per cent. equipment Trust Gold Loan, Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, Trustee:—					
Account Penna. R. R. Co.....	$1,825,536.69			126,650.00	
Account Penna. Co.....	1,610,000.00				
	3,435,536.69	43,225,252.61			
			$117,658,072.47		
Cost of improvements and additions o United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Co.:					
Construction.....					$3,003,837.97
Real Estate.....					2,311,363.66
Philad'a and Trenton R. R. Co.:					
Construction.....				1,299,478.09	
Real Estate.....					345,559.41
SECURITIES—COST OF.					
Stock of railroad corporations.....		$73,272,968.77			321,861.57
Bonds of railroad corporations.....		34,047,111.77		502,408.22	
Stocks and bonds of other corporations..		11,685,575.12		138,700.32	
			119,005,655.66		
Mortgages and ground rents receivable..			104,450.00	71,000.00	
Appraised value of securities not disposed of, received with the lease of United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Co.:					
Securities.....			3,283,460.25		
CURRENT ASSETS.					
Due for advances for construction and other purposes.....		$5,147,080.86		758,774.34	
Bills receivable.....		230,615.88			620,007.91
Due from agents and superintendents..		2,853,862.06			104,320.26
Miscellaneous assets.....		3,485,811.20		1,660,813.20	
Materials on hand.....		2,377,008.60			1,058,892.72
Cash balance with London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, and other parties for payment of interest.....		1,253,633.79		96,974.92	
Cash in hands of Treasurer.....		4,913,786.71		793,158.78	
			20,262,399.10		
SINKING FUNDS.					
Pennsylvania Railroad Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund	$5,015,020.00			324,780.00	
Less bonds redeemed and cancelled	1,771,980.00				
	$3,243,040.00				
Managers of Trust Created October 9th, 1878.....		4,420,850.03		73,854.70	
Trustees' sinking fund consolidated mortgage Penna R. R. Co.....					12,738.99
United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Co. sinking fund and redemption account.....					2,576,540.00
			67,63,890.03		
Insurance fund.....			10,000.00		
Total.....			$267,987,927.51		$5,790,070.03

Cr. GENERAL BALANCE SHEET. December 31st, 1894.

Liabilities.				DURING YEAR 1894. Increase.	DURING YEAR 1894. Decrease.
Capital stock.....			$129,298,200.00	$27,150.00	
Funded debt:—					
General mortgage bonds, 6 per cent., due 1910.....	$19,997,820.00				
Consolidated mort. bonds, 6 per ct., due 1905....	$27,480,020.00				
Consolidated mort. bonds, 5 per ct., due 1919.....	4,998,000.00				
Consolidated mort. bonds, 4 per ct., due 1943.....	3,000,000.00				
		35,478,020.00			
Navy Yard mort. bonds, 5 per ct., due 1901		1,000,000.00			
Collateral trust loan, 4½ per ct.," 1913		9,900,000.00			
Equipment trust loan, 4 per ct., " 1914		2,728,000.00			$10,000.00
P., W. & B. R. R. stock trust certificates, 4 per ct., " 1921		7,702,000.00			86,000.00
First mort. real estate bonds, 4 per ct., " 1923		2,000,000.00		325,000.00	
Mortgages and ground-rents payable...		3,950,395.99		30,596.11	
			$82,756,235.99		
Guarantees under lease Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy, and Lancaster R. R. Co.,					
On capital stock.....		$1,182,550.00			
On four per cent. mortgage bonds..		700,000.00			
			1,882,550.00		
Appraised value of assets not disposed of, received with the lease of United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company:—					
Securities			3,283,460.25		
Current Liabilities.					
Pay rolls and vouchers.....		$4,965,001.92		136,995.98	
Net traffic balances due other roads....		597,986.93		24,809.51	
Due controlled companies, other than traffic balances.....		10,203,313.64			3,429,490.45
Due employés' Saving Fund.....		60,008.24			4,437.64
Due Relief Fund, current and surplus accounts		468,685.79		107,474.43	
Due Insurance Fund.....		63,715.89		30,223.35	
Interest on bonds matured and uncollected		77,880.82		26,177.80	
Dividends uncollected by shareholders..		71,891.51			27,176.50
Miscellaneous liabilities.....		870,682.15			418,464.63
			17,379,166.89		
Sinking Funds.					
Sinking fund consolidated mortgage bonds, contributions to December 31st, 1894	$5,015,020.00			324,780.00	
Fund for purchase of securities guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under Trust created October 9th, 1878.....	4,495,190.91			74,340.88	
Pennsylvania Company, payments for leased equipment under Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4 per cent. equipment trust loan.....	402,500.00			80,500.00	
Trustees' sinking fund consolidated mortgage, Pennsylvania Railroad Company	319,971.23			319,971.23	
		10,232,682.14			
Balance to credit of profit and loss.....		23,155,632.24			8,822,520.10
Total			$267,987,927.51		$5,790,070.03

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS CAN OBTAIN COPIES OF THE REPORT IN PAMPHLET FORM BY PERSONAL APPLICATION OR BY LETTER TO THE SECRETARY, ROOM 271, BROAD STREET STATION, PHILADELPHIA.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders of the Company, in co-operation with the London Committee, consisting of Mr. Alexander Brown of Brown, Shipley & Co., Chairman; Mr. Henry Parkman Sturgis, Director of the London and Westminster Bank; Mr. N. J. de Lamy Meyer of Blake, Boissevain & Co.; Mr. C. Sligo de Pothonier of the Investment Trust Corporation, and Mr. William Vivian of Vivian, Gray & Co. of London.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING.

WILLIAM E. GLYN, Secretary.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

Notice to Holders of First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, having been requested to commence proceedings to foreclose the above-mentioned mortgage, an agreement of the protection of the bondholders in the enforcement of their security has been prepared, and has been already signed by the holders of a majority of the bonds outstanding. Bondholders desiring to participate may do so by depositing their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William Street, New-York City, on or before March 15, 1895.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds so deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., 8 Broad Street, New-York.

WILLIAM JAY HUNT,
MARK T. COX,
C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
} COMMITTEE OF BONDHOLDERS.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

JUNIOR SECURITIES
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge holders of junior securities, including stock, to deposit the same **before March 15th next** with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., $25 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
80 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.
A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
No. 26-28 Ferry St., New-York.
Feb. 26, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) Per Share on its Preferred Stock, payable March 12, 1895.
The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed March 5 at 3 P. M. and re-opened March 13, 1895. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Financial.

NEW-ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

Statement of Business for 1894.

Net Ledger Assets, Jan. 1, 1894..... $22,384,864.52

TO LOOK INTO ACCIDENTS

Grand Jury Will Examine the Ruins of Collapsed Buildings.

MAYOR ALSO ORDERS INVESTIGATION

Judge Fitzgerald's Charge to the March Jurors—Firebugs on the East Side Will Also Be a Subject for Inquiry.

There may be several Buddensieks sent to State prison within the next few months. The March Grand Jury, empaneled yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, was especially instructed by Judge Fitzgerald to look into the circumstances connected with the collapse of the buildings on Orchard Street and Forty-third Street, which cost such a loss of life, and if the facts warrant it indictments will be returned against the contractors, builders, and proprietors.

Within the past year there have been a number of similar accidents, the most serious being one on Henry Street, in which eight or ten persons were killed. But nothing ever came of the investigations in these cases, they, for some reason not having been pushed to a conclusion. The accidents on Saturday, however, coming so close together, and at a time when the criminal authorities are particularly active, promise better results.

Judge Fitzgerald, in his charge to the Grand Jury, pointed out that there could be no worse criminal in the community than the man, who, like Buddensiek, imperiled the lives of innocent men and women from motives of greed by using cheap and improper materials in the construction of buildings.

Incidentally, too, the building department may come in for a thorough overhauling by the Grand Jury. At the head of that body is William J. C. Berry, Librarian of the Mercantile Library, an indefatigable worker, and a man who always does thoroughly what he undertakes. He made a reputation for himself as foreman of the September Grand Jury that went so thoroughly into the police scandals, and returned the indictments on which ex-Police Captain Stephenson was convicted of bribery and under which ex-Captain Doherty was tried. Besides Mr. Berry, the Grand Jury is made up of:

Henry H. Bridgeman, publisher, 808 Broadway; Bennett J. King, furrier, 97 Greene Street, 12 East Fiftieth Street; John Stuart, druggist, 59 West Ninth Street, 57 Thomas Street; Cyrus J. Lawrence, banker, 31 Broad Street, 81 Park Avenue; William H. Marston, 445 Produce Exchange, 112 West Forty-fourth Street; George S. Naughton, lumber, 471 West Twenty-first Street; Martin Doescher, hardware, 88 Chambers Street; Jennings S. Cox, broker, 10 Wall Street, 76 West Sixty-eighth Street; Max Hartman, tobacco, 152 Front Street; Charles H. Vandeventer, broker, 60 West Fifty-third Street; James A. Hayden, 117 West Fifty-fifth Street; John Farrel, 28 West Forty-sixth Street; James F. Carney, agent, 169 East Eightieth Street; Andrew J. Fay, merchant, 331 West Fifty-seventh Street, 337 Broadway; Samuel Anshauser, jeweler, 112 East Sixty-second Street, 52 Maiden Lane; William Irving Clark, 127 East Thirtieth Street, 212 Pearl Street; Samuel A. Davis, druggist, 210 West Seventy-second Street, 69 Leonard Street; William A. Knapp, jeweler, 110 West Twentieth Street; William H. Bibbey, 129 West Sixty-third Street; Cleveland H. Dodge, metal merchant, 90 Park Avenue; James D. McEntee, plumber, 712 Columbus Avenue; Russell D. Hyde, merchant, 331 West Twentieth Street, 88 Leonard Street.

It is expected that the members of the Grand Jury will visit in a body the scenes of the building accidents to make a thorough investigation, as well as examining expert witnesses. All the time necessary for doing the work thoroughly will be given by the jurymen, and it is promised that if any grounds for action can be established, the guilty people will be very sternly dealt with.

The District Attorney has pledged his best efforts in sifting the matter, and in prosecuting the offenders if indictments are found.

Another subject into which the Grand Jury will make special inquiry is the firebug evil, that has developed to such proportions in the thickly-settled districts on the east side. For years many of the big fire insurance companies have absolutely refused to accept risks in east side tenement houses. It has been accepted as a fact that a certain element in the population there thinks no more of setting fire to a place after once insuring it than they do of eating their breakfasts.

These same people would not dream of stealing, and in the ordinary sense they are among the least troublesome to the police. But they seem to have positively no conception of the criminality of incendiarism, seeing in it only a fine opportunity to get the best of an insurance corporation.

The fact that in almost every instance where these fires are set scores of human lives are imperiled does not seem to have the slightest effect on the firebugs. They could not be induced to commit murder under any circumstances, but to cause the death of the inmates of the houses in which they operate is not regarded by them at all in the line of murder. It is merely an incident for which they do not seemingly hold themselves responsible.

The insurance companies have battled against the crooked ideas of these people for years, until most of them have grown tired of the unequal fight, and have simply withdrawn all their business. A few companies still issue policies in this proscribed district, but they do it as quietly as possible, and only when they are driven to it by the falling off in business in other directions.

The severe handling of the firebugs, Rothman, Mrs. Silbermeister, Mrs. Liebermann, and Grauer, the chief of them all, who last week got thirty years in the penitentiary, it is thought, will check the evil somewhat, but Judge Fitzgerald asked the Grand Jury to go to the bottom of the evil, and rout it out. There are a number of men and women who have in the past taken part in the schemes of the firebugs who have turned State's evidence, and, with their assistance, it is thought some more men of the Grauer stripe may be punished.

During Judge Fitzgerald's charge there was a big crowd in the courtroom. The people were drawn to the Criminal Courts Building by the expectation that the Judge might follow Judge Cowing's example last month and have something to say in regard to the Albany bill which gives Recorder Goff sole control of the appointments in General Sessions. Judge Fitzgerald, however, had not a word to say on this subject.

Mayor Strong sent for Superintendent of Buildings Brady yesterday, not to ask him to resign, as was rumored, but to learn what aid he could give in the investigation of the causes of the Orchard Street building disaster.

Mr. Brady explained that the law provided for the way in which the investigation should be conducted, and the Mayor instructed him to make it as thorough and as searching as possible, so that the responsibility could be accurately determined. The Mayor also sent for Coroner O'Meagher, who has charge of the investigation as to the causes of the victims' deaths, and advised him to carefully select a competent jury.

Word was sent to the District Attorney asking him to have a first-class assistant at the hearing before the Coroner. The Mayor insists upon a thorough investigation of the causes of the accident.

DAVENPORT LOSES AGAIN.

He Had Sold Some of the Secrets of the Cordage Company.

The General Term of the Superior Court yesterday read a lesson to faithless employes who sell the secrets of their employers. The lesson came in the shape of a decision affirming the rulings of Judge Freedman in Part II. of the Superior Court in dismissing the suit brought by Nisbet Davenport against George B. Hulme and the East Bay Land and Improvement Company.

Davenport sued Hulme to recover $20,000 which he said he was promised for revealing the secrets of the National Cordage Company. Davenport was employed by the National Cordage Company in December, 1890, as head bookkeeper.

The capital stock of the company was $15,000,000, and Hulme held about $4,000,000 of the stock. About March, 1892, Hulme was anxious to learn the exact condition of the company. Shortly afterward he met Davenport, and the two men entered into a contract by which Davenport was to give Hulme a statement taken from the books under his charge.

For doing this he was to receive $20,000, and Hulme agreed to sell for his account 500 shares of the National Cordage Trust Company short. About a month later the officers of the company learned what was going on, and Davenport was discharged.

Hulme declined to pay the $20,000, and Davenport began suit to recover.

When the suit came before him last Fall Judge Freedman, after hearing the plaintiff's side, dismissed the case, holding that a servant in a confidential capacity had no right to sell the confidence of his employer. Davenport remarked after the case had been dismissed:

"Well, I did not get it this time, but you can bet I will take it from court to court and fight it to the very end."

In the decision of the General Term, the court says:

"We have no hesitation in condemning the agreement on which this suit is brought as absolutely void, unenforceable, and affirming the ruling of the trial Judge dismissing the complaint in this suit.

"It involves a clear betrayal of trust by Davenport, and the agreement was utterly sordid and conscienceless in its purpose and conception. He was an employe of the company, holding a place of trust and confidence, when he agreed to barter away the trust of his employers."

Whether Davenport will carry the case up, as he threatened, could not be definitely learned yesterday.

CONTEST IN WRIGHT WILL.

Sons of the Banker's Half Brother Bring the Action in Court.

The contest over the will of James Hood Wright, the banker, and member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., who died suddenly on the elevated railroad station at Rector Street about two months ago, came up yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Mr. Wright left an estate of about $3,000,000 personalty and $300,000 realty. The principal beneficiaries under the will are the widow, Mary P. Wright; the step-children, and the sister. The contestants are William Robert Claude Wright of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Douglas Walter Wright of Salix, Woodbury County, Iowa, sons of Mr. Wright's deceased half-brother, William Wright. They are not mentioned in the will, although their sisters are remembered each with a bequest of the income of $25,000 a year.

The objections which they interpose to the probate of the will are of the usual nature—that the will was not freely executed, and that Mr. Wright was not of sufficient mental capacity to execute the paper.

Francis Lynde Stetson appeared for the will, and the contestants were represented by Porte V. Ransom, whose father, ex-Surrogate Ransom, is counsel. After some discussion between counsel, the hearing in the contest was put off until the first Monday in April.

Pending the contest an application will be made for the appointment of a temporary administrator of the estate.

BIG GRIST OF DIVORCE CASES.

Sixty in the Superior Court—May Grant Mrs. Franko's Petition.

There is to be a merry grist for the divorce mill that grinds in the Special Term of the Superior Court this month.

Judge McAdam, who will preside, has made a reputation for himself as a dispatcher of divorce suits, but even he, with all his practice and expedition, will have his hands full, for he started in yesterday with a calendar of sixty cases of this kind to be tried during the March term.

Of this list three were put out of the way yesterday. The only one of these three in which the plaintiff and defendant are at all known was the case of Franko vs. Franko. The defendant is the musician, who has a reputation as a conductor and violin soloist. Mrs. Franko lives in Brooklyn.

The couple were married in Grace Church, June 19, 1886. They got along all right until the Winter before last. Then Mrs. Franko learned that her husband, as alleged, was very attentive to another woman. She had him shadowed, and secured evidence at the Oriental Hotel on the strength of which Judge McAdam signified his intention of granting her a decree of absolute divorce.

SUIT AGAINST N. W. BLOSS.

His Wife Sues for Alimony and His Daughter for Allowance.

Newell W. Bloss, who was formerly a high officer in one of the big insurance companies of this city, seems to furnish the subject for endless family litigation.

Since he and his wife were divorced some years ago, Mrs. Bloss has kept the courts busy with suits to secure the alimony awarded her. Mr. Bloss was to pay his wife $35 a week, and his daughter, Miss Lottie A. Bloss, who is now eighteen, $15 a week for her support.

He has paid neither his wife nor daughter, and there is now due, it is alleged, to the two $3,850. For this sum Mrs. Bloss and her daughter have brought suit in the Supreme Court, and Justice Andrews yesterday issued an attachment against all of Mr. Bloss's property that can be found in this State.

Mr. Bloss is said to be residing in California. The mother and daughter live at 429 St. Nicholas Avenue, in this city.

The Gould Estate Tax Case.

An order has been granted by Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court setting the trial of the certiorari proceedings taken by the children of the late Jay Gould for a review of the assessment which was placed upon the property of the estate for the year 1893 for hearing on Monday next, March 11, as a preferred cause.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Before Wallace; Lacombe and Shipman, J.J.—Court opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
93—Kilmer Manufacturing Company vs. Griswold. 97—Higgins vs. Steamship Alliance. 98—Higgins vs. Steamship Alliance. 99—Higgins vs. Steamship Vigilancia. 100—Higgins vs. Steamship Seguranca. 101—Winnett vs. Steamship Delaware. 102—Higgins vs. Steamship Gypsum Prince. 103—Goldsmith vs. National Steamship Company. 104—Hendricks vs. Gonzalez. 105—Sanborn vs. Steamship Beaconfield.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Before Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar—Case on—Kirkpatrick vs. Pope Manufacturing Company. No day calendar.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

United States Trust Company, appellants, vs. Philip V. R. Stanton—Argued by Edward W. Sheldon for appellant, Josiah T. Marian for respondent.

George L. Prentiss as guardian, appellant, vs. Ellen Bowden—Argued by William R. Wilder for appellant, Benjamin Patterson for respondent.

Mary McGreevy as administratrix, &c., vs. Buffalo Railway Company—Argued by Porter Norton for appellant, Harry D. Williams for respondent.

Maria L. Davis vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company, appellants—Argued by Lewis E. Carr for appellant, Frank Comesky for respondent.

The day calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 112, 113, 116, 125, 526, 138, 145, 131.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Follett, J.J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
48—People, &c., vs. Garvey. 49—People ex rel. Kelly vs. Scott. 50—De Breckeleer vs. Schwabeland. 56—Haight vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 59—Dillon vs. Commercial Cable Company. 62—Frohman vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company. 63—Herbert vs. Duryea. 64—Rich vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company. 68—Gabriel vs. Arnott. 72—Empire City Subway Company vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 73—Holmes vs. Little. 75—Nolan vs. Rockaway Park Improvement Company. 77—Castner vs. Duryea. 78—Miller vs. Larmer. 80—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Norris. 86—Oppenheim vs. Waterbury. 87—Struthers vs. Smith. 88—Gideon vs. Dwyer. 92—Bliss vs. Fosdick.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class IV.—Valentine vs. Terhune. 2—Tilden Trust vs. Tilden.
Class VII.—3—Baron vs. Weiss. 4—Constantine vs. Ottenberg. 5—Unger vs. Tarnobezer Dzikow Young Men's Association. 6—Seelig vs. Lamoureux.
Class VIII.—Rogers vs. New-York and Texas Land Company. 8—Allen vs. Allen. 9—Hansen vs. Claveness. 10—Colwell vs. Tinker. 11—Delabarre vs. Silverman. 12—Mellen vs. Mellen. 13—Levy vs. Smith. 14—Berliner vs. Berliner. 15—Terry vs. Recknagel. 16—Nathan vs. Hendricks. 17—Hawley vs. Fiberite Company. 18—Brown vs. Stevens. 19—Newborg vs. Martin. 20—Colyer vs. Press Publishing Company. 21—Shulte vs. Tietz. 22—Matter of Boston Road. 23—Matter of College Place. 24—Boussod vs. Patrick. 25—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c. 26—Blair vs. Blair. 27—Matter of Sutton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.
Law and Fact.—766—Reilly vs. Freeman. 587—Goldsmith vs. Boynton. 1847—Raritan Woolen Mills vs. Wolf. 1800—Work vs. Hawley. 1871—Jacobs vs. Harrison. 1000—Richmond vs. Richmond. 1218—Young vs. Pratt, Hurst & Co. 1453½—Union Railway Company vs. Traveler's Insurance Company. 77—Moss vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 945—Martin vs. Bernhard. 956—Smith vs. Bernhard. 1379—Weinstock vs. Zimmerman. 2610—Benson vs. Benson. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 630—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 1256—Kent vs. Stevenson. 450—George C. Flint Company vs. Phelps. 2574—Knauth vs. O'Brien. 1350—Fortunato vs. Frank. 1810—Day vs. Brown. 1088—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2632—Clay vs. Wood. 2584—Weston vs. Woodrich. 1648—Overton vs. Dow. 1175—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 2539—Webster vs. Pritchard. 1385—Blumenthal vs. Michel. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 1933—Connecticut River Banking Company vs. Friedlander. 1941—Rycroft vs. Strauss. 1948—Lazarus vs. Coleman Brewing Company. 1949—Smith vs. Sanger. 1962—Polhemus vs. Aldrich. 1952—Warfield vs. Weeks. 1882—Harding vs. Elliott. 109—Shaw vs. Shaw. 446—Same vs. same. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Tusdorfer. 1611—Hamerdrash vs. Congregation Poland.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1968.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned February term. Case on. No day calendar.
O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 810—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 190—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Dany, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Part III., room, Common Pleas. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
2765—Driggs vs. Dean. 2919—Ruppert vs. Williams. 5590—Sickles vs. Campbell. 5876—Santini vs. Leary. 2346—Underwood vs. Ostenheld. 1288½—O'Neill vs. Jones. 2855—Muschenheim vs. Renwick Club. 2905—Bridgman vs. Scott. 2930—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Berkleman. 2480—Stelling vs. Groh. 2395—Cohnfeld vs. Walsh. 2745—Curtiss vs. Mott. 1509—Barnes vs. Craighead. 2137—Belden Machine Company vs. More. 5465—Clemens vs. Anthony. 2807—Bilton vs. Florence Iron Rivet Company. 2822—Rusling vs. Union Pipe Construction Company. 2922—Maguire vs. Bertram. 2006—Bates vs. The Mayor, &c. 2567—Barker vs. Cunard Steamship Company.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J., Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
31—Syms vs. Moore. 32—Terry vs. Moore. 44—Newkirk vs. Hooker. 48—Howard vs. Moller. 50—Barnard vs. United Life Insurance Company. 61—Lyon vs. Raymond. 63—Ellenstein vs. Klee. 53—Gregg vs. Wittemann. 57—Orvis vs. Curtiss. 60—Orvis vs. Curtiss.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Glegerich, J.—Calendar called at 2 P. M.
10—St. Amand vs. The Mayor, &c. 11—Bell vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1061—Landauer vs. Fischer. 52—Will of Sophia Moss. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1394—Turgerson vs. The Mayor, &c. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1351—Sterns vs. same. 1358—Municipal Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1373—Opinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Norddeutscher Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1391—Abrams vs. The Mayor, &c. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 1307—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT — General Term. — Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
154—Barney vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 155—Same vs. same. 156—Mooney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 57—Kalish vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 158—Simon vs. same. 159—Daly vs. same. 160—Brand vs. same. 161—Same vs. same. 162—Taggart vs. same. 115—Feldscher vs. same. 149—Jenkins vs. same. 250—Weill vs. same. 688—Kent vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 128—Stemmel vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company. 186—Lexow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 15—Fishel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 151—Sweeney vs. same. 130—Schroeder vs. New-York Elevated Company. 146—Fuelite vs. same. 254—Hegeman vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 255—Same vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
709—Von der Helde vs. Von der Helde. 631—Mazance vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
876—Larner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 923—Mulley vs. New-York Staats-Zeitung. 919—Bradley vs. Collins. 920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 1213—Linde vs. Dowle. 1739—Shidlofsky vs. Gorman. 1740—Same vs. same. 956—Bell vs. Mullins. 940—Woodward vs. Jones. 942—Beiner vs. same. 1210—Sommer vs. Schwick. 964—Murphy vs. Hopper. 829—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c. 968—Waldheimer vs. Fussell Ice Cream Company. 1098—Burbank vs. Manning. 733—Kutner vs. Fargo.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1332—Zimmer vs. Power. 1144—Lapetra vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1096—Bachrach vs. Taylor. 769—Ferrer vs. The Mayor, &c. 100—Engelhorn vs. Huffington. 775—Francis vs. The Mayor, &c. 714—Drennan vs. Carnigie. 973—Kaminske vs. Guenther. 1165—Kurkwitz vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1223—Nye vs. Witten. 1114—Heagney vs. Brown. 1130—Simon vs. Strauss. 1106—Peacock vs. Darden. 517—Downs vs. Taylor. 990—Tighman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1685—Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1217—Hill vs. Buttel. 1030—Dobson vs. Herbert. 709—Simmons vs. Newberger. 1431—Field vs. Interstate Street Railway Company. 1088—Marcus vs. Horner. 652—Pratt vs. Wallace. 201—Hogan vs. Cassol. 1150—McClymont vs. Butler Brothers. 1161—Little vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1138—Gottlieb vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonio Ferry Railroad Company. 720—Schnedliner vs. Goldstein. 1048—Brogan vs. Hagen. 645—Crothy vs. Purim. 1865—Wehle vs. United States Mutual Accident Association.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1027—Contested will of Thomas Harriman. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Sarah Brophy, Peter Ross, Constance C. Roome, William E. Treadwell, Louis C. Waehner, Rosannah O'Connor.
At 2 P. M.—Moliss Kahn, Joseph L. Myers.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.
Contested Will.—1037—Dennis Hennessy.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1249—Bernard vs. Cordts. 1390—Keil vs. Auth. 1376—Stewart vs. Hurowitz. 1398—Sicher vs. Frail. 1392—Weinstein vs. Hall. 3415—Eppers, Smith & Wileman Company vs. Macy. 1373—Bremner vs. Hallanan. 1391—Frobischer vs. Clancy. 1412—Moore vs. Donohue. 1413—Dietz vs. Ellers. 1424—Woolbach vs. Young. 863—Roma vs. Francolini. 1429—Conway vs. Rollner. 1432—Zimmermann vs. Hyer. 1430—Kepes vs. Fuchs. 680—Steindler vs. Sauer. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 1419—Robinson vs. Martin. 3428½—Frank vs. Weiss. 325—Tannenbaum vs. Mendel. 375—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Hart. 1374—Kallsher vs. Galewski. 1375—Koch vs. Tuch. 1377—Hitchcock vs. Bernard. 373—Stege vs. Pettit. 1306—Heyman vs. Smadbeck. 1320—Tynberg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1394—Lyons vs. Blumenthal. 3433—Newmark vs. Macy. 334—Kidney vs. McGrath.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1353—Posser vs. Miller. 1351—Volkman vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 273—Dunican vs. Canda. 988—Fraley vs. Goldman. 1022—Derby vs. Schechter. 1023—Heywood vs. same. 590—Sanders vs. Conkling. 990—Donnelly vs. Carr. 1133—Patterson vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 1142—Solenhofer Actien Verein vs. Fountain. 1143—Schneider vs. Leistner. 1149—Ganz vs. Smith. 63—Marks vs. Sickels. 1236—Abrahams vs. Cohen. 19—Brodek vs. Guteman. 901—Powell vs. Phoenix Insurance Company. 902—Powell vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company. 1025—Coates vs. Miller. 276—Finelite vs. Cohen. 1282—Gilligan vs. Vogel. 1288—National Wall Paper Company vs. Stanton. 1291—Dunn vs. Wehle. 1297—Aaronson vs. Avy. 1301—Avery vs. Sporting World Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Ice Company. 3389—Sickles vs. Keppick. 1200—Weinstraub vs. Schindler. 1100—Hartman vs. Cohn. 1271—Kelly vs. Woman's Hospital. 292—Motley vs. Coler. 1209—Smith vs. Godfrey. 3390—Sickles vs. Mahler. 3391—Same vs. same. 288—Seery vs. Richardson. 1278—Meyer vs. Lindemann. 1279—Same vs. same. 98—Sloane vs. Breck. 1115—Menken vs. Robinson. 1111—Solomon vs. Beach. 571—Dattelbaum vs. Rainer. 181—Fairchild vs. Wagner. 1200½—Parker vs. Bidwell. 1215½—Same vs. same. 1201—Vanderbilt vs. Russell. 487—Bunn vs. Suchewsky. 552—Standish vs. Brady. 553—Matthews vs. Underwood. 760—Levy vs. Schultze. 761—H. B. Claflin Company vs. same. 34—American Forcide Powder Company vs. Simon. 1044—Weill vs. Kearn. 1045—Dunham vs. same. 1046—Gerber vs. same. 283—Clemmons vs. Bowman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.
Short Causes.—3392—Disken vs. Judson. 3467—Hanna vs. Gorman. 3488—State Bank vs. Talamo. 3538—Kumberger vs. Raman. 3411—Griffith vs. Inman Brothers' Construction Company. 2137—Henrice vs. Lowenstein. 3272—Potts vs. Juch. 3489—Feigell vs. Averill. 3585—Conti vs. De Mattous. 3646—Daniels vs. Hillery. 3421—Hahn vs. Bloom. 3555—Carmody vs. Gouraud. 3554—Heine vs. Hardcastle. 3637—Weinstein vs. Kaye. 3550—Haley vs. Isaacs. 3598—Wilson vs. Voss. 3604—Jacobi vs. Rhoner. 3665—Sunberg vs. Bloch. 3589—McGuire vs. Frowley. 2700—Schwerin vs. Strouse.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1435.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the people.
1—Joseph Santos, (2.) 2—Salo A. Horwitz. 3—Thomas Reilly. 4—George Norris. 5—William Tobin. 6—Henry White. 7—Frank Moran and Daniel Bland. 8—Albert De Freen. 9—Toni Mori. 10—Andro Olerko. 11—Max Weinstein.
Pleadings.—1—Thomas Costello, George Thomas, Philip McGirk, Sam Timlock, George Murray, and Joseph O'Brien. 2—George Moore. 3—Teressina Petruzzi. 4—Edward Hebberd, (2.) 5—Bernard Seigel and Harry Seigel. 6—Alfonso Gorginlo. 7—Jacon Postman. 8—William Raddy. 9—William Kopp. 10—Christopher O'Fonnor. 11—Hettle Livingston. 12—Charles Moffat. 13—Lizzie Whitaker, (2.) 14—Frederick Wiening. 15—Adam Rohrbach. 16—James Barker, (2.) 17—Dick Nahrmann. 18—Conrad Muller. 19—Henry Dickert. 20—Bernard Burmeister. 21—William Kohring. 22—Michael Meyer. 23—Samuel Schiffman. 24—Tillie Hirshfield. 25—Frank Wolf. 26—Frank McGuire. 27—Leon Schwartz. 28—James Morris. 29—Annie Friedberg. 30—Thomas Brown. 31—George Williams. 32—Bernard Habermann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the people.
1—Charles T. Gaffney, (2.) 2—Mansel Bierman. 3—Jeremiah Norton. 4—Henry Schroeder. 5—Edward Eisenbarth and Edward Ryan. 6—Frank Bearge. 7—Jacob Levy. 8—Thomas J. Stein. 9—Lorenzo Sinatro. 10—John Starce. 11—Vincenzo Sileo. 12—Patrick W. Burke. 13—Michael Sulli. 14—Michael D. Corcoran.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the people.
1—James H. Torrens, (2.) 2—Edward Evans. 3—John Barnett and Thomas F. Maher. 4—Lebrecht Schmidt and Peter Rauschert. 5—John H. Leary. 6—Ottmar H. Wagner and Joseph A. Johnston. 7—William R. Warner. 8—Mary Mystrom and Louis Teresco. 9—Henry Finkelstein. 10—John Humphrey and James Hart. 11—Abraham Harris and Harris Rothstein. 12—Joseph Thompson and Charles Valenti. 13—George Ryan and Will am Kelly. 14—Frederick Schwarz. 15—John F. A. Hoort. 16—Bernard J. Reilly.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Feeter vs. Arkenburgh—Roger Foster. Andrews, J.—Jordan vs. Minto—Thomas F. Donnelly. Sweeny vs. Sweeny—John H. Judge.
COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Lord vs. Spielman—James C. Spencer.
SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Davidson—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Solomon H. Kohn vs. Hyman Goldberg—David J. Lees. Andrews, J.—Louis L. Zimmer vs. John M. Finney—C. Elliot Minor.
COMMON PLEAS—Glegerich, J.—Turnbull & Co. vs. Nicola Ivone—Meyer Grayhead. Pryor, J.—Henry Steers vs. John C. Barth, (two cases,) and Adelia M. Laukman vs. same—Hugh R. Garden.
CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Emeline Kane vs. Edwin Checkley—Theodore M. Taft.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.—Part II.—Stover, J.
713—White vs. Jeffers. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 1925—Ryan vs. Sperry. 1865—Clark vs. Clark. 256, 256, and 257—Leary vs. Morris et al. 88—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 858—Dolan vs. United States Insurance Company. 850—Cummings vs. Brown. 867—Valentine vs. Thompson. 868—Mannix vs. Union Ferry Company. 792—Putz vs. Engel. 1382—Vickers vs. Battershall. 833—Donovan vs. Morris. 829—Cale vs. Sulphur Company. 857—Gourian vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 863—May vs. McKane. 455—Miller vs. Housatonic Railroad. 724—Neller vs. City of Brooklyn. 842—Clifford vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 847—Epplig vs. Treptow. 841—Magner vs. Kobabelhles.
Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.
173—Whippenhorst vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 178—Corry Register Company vs. D. M. Chauncey Real Estate Company. 189—Campbell vs. Friedlander. 193—McGee vs. Anglo-American Association. 194—Dietzel vs. Weber. 39—Kittel vs. Blake. 213—Harrison (No. 2) vs. Ludwig et al. 214—Harrison (No. 1) vs. Ludwig et al. 42—Timms, executrix, vs. McKeon. 50—Drake et al. vs. Village of Port Richmond. 51—Newcombe et al. vs. Wright. 52—The People, &c., Lee et al. vs. Village of College Point. 53—Matter of Ferdinand Beer for writ of certiorari. 54—Leader Post. 55—The People ex rel. Prassau vs. Beth Hamechash Hogodal. 56—The People ex rel. Greenblatt vs. the same. 57—Morrison vs. Stewart, as assignee. 58—Cross vs. County of Kings. 59—Carter vs. Smith. 60—Perry vs. Perry. 62—Merten vs. Mengel et al.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.
963—Wynne vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1097—Weir vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 962—McGovern vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 959—Hughes vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1022—Grady vs. Gallaghan. 1101—McCabe vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1154—Suthergill vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1014—Mertz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 990—Hanscom vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1014—Jones, administrator

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME GOOD AUCTION OFFERINGS SET FOR TO-DAY.

A Plot on Pine, South, and Front Streets and a Corner Facing Tompkins Square.

A series of sales by the firm of Horace S. Ely & Co., involving between $500,000 and $600,000, and affecting property near Broadway and Broome Street, have been the subject of various rumors among real estate men for several days. Mr. Ely said yesterday afternoon that he could as yet make no statement about the matter.

Two among to-day's auction offerings promise to attract attention. One is the executors' sale, by Mr. George R. Read, at the Exchange room, in Liberty Street, of the valuable property, with fronts on Pine, Front, and South Streets, described in detail below. The prospective widening of South Street, in accordance with the Dock Department plans, will render this realty much more valuable even than it now is. The other sale will be in partition proceedings and will be conducted by Mr. William Kennelly at 111 Broadway. The property, affected is at the northeast corner of Tenth Street and Avenue A, facing Tompkins Square.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $3,600, to William S. Long, the lease to May 1, 1908, of the two-story brick dwelling 416 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 546 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 18 by 80.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $17,950, to Isaac Bachrach, brother of the plaintiff, the property at 9 Essex Street, west side, 220.6 feet south of Hester Street, 20 by 87, with four-story brick tenement, with store in front, and five-story brick tenement in rear.

The auction sales set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, executor's sale, 310 Madison Street, south side, between Montgomery and Gouverneur Streets, 19.6 by 110.6 by 19.6 by 100.5, three-story and basement brick building.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 852 First Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $6,820.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, 184 and 186 Division Street, north side, 22.9 feet east of Norfolk Street, 44.7½ by 78.3 by jog 13.4 by 3 by 10.8 by 3.4½ by jog 14.1 by 56.6½, two six-story brick tenements, with stores, with use of alley to Norfolk Street. Due on judgment, $2,120; on prior mortgage, $41,850.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzloff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,890.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Nathan L. Miehaln, referee, 203 and 205 East Tenth Street, the first being the northeast corner of Avenue A, the corner is 24 by 109.4, with two four-story brick flats and stores; the next is 23.10 by 109.4, with four-story and basement brownstone and brick flat.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, 354 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 70 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 30 by 100.5, five-story and basement brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $3,200; on prior mortgage, $40,000.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, executors' sale, of 91, 93, 97, and 99 Pine Street, connecting with 125 and 127 Front Street and 65 and 66 South Street; 91 and 98 Pine Street are 40.7 by 41.6½ by 38.3½ by 21.7 by jog 2.4 by 21.1, with four-story brick building; 97 and 99 are 44.2 by 41.7½ by 43.4 by 41.8½, with five and four story brick buildings; 125 and 127 Front Street are 47.7 by 46.11 by 47.4 by 46.9, with five-story brick building; 65 and 66 South Street, adjoining, are 48.3 by 130.6 by 47.4½ by 132.11, with four-story brownstone buildings.

J. Hamilton Hunt has sold, for the Horgan & Slattery Company, 335 West Seventy-first Street, the five-story American basement house, 17.6 by 66 by extension 102.2, to Edward S. Phillips, for about $26,000.

The Rev. Edward Judson of Judson Memorial Church has just sold his four-story brownstone residence, 106 West Seventy-ninth Street, for $15,000.

Stabler & Smith have sold, for Mrs. Louise E. Hamilton, 140 West Ninety-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 50 by 100, at $26,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, by Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, eleven-story brick office building; cost, $150,000.

Ninety-eighth Street and 7 Madison Avenue, by Frances J. Schnugg, four five-story brick flats; cost, $48,000.

No. 62 Washington Street, by Memorial Baptist Church, eight-story brick lodging house; cost, $48,000.

No. 722 Broadway, by John Keller of 46 Hart Street Brooklyn, nine-story brick building; cost, $65,000.

Forty-second Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, by John J. Belden and others of Syracuse, N. Y., fourteen-story brick hotel; cost, $1,000,000.

West End Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, by Mary V. Byer, five-story brick flat; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by James F. Barry of 249 St. Valentine Avenue, three four-story brick flats; cost, $48,000.

No. 311 Willis Avenue, by Martha A. Walker, alterations to three-story frame building; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 304 and 306 West Fifty-third Street, by Thomas Lanker & Co., alterations to three-story brick workshop; cost, $7,500.

Nos. 86 and 88 Fulton Street, by George B. Brown, alterations to five-story brick factory; cost, $300.

No. 68 East Twelfth Street, by Charles Connor, alterations to three-story brick tenement; cost, $600.

No. 240 Washington Street, by John A. King, alterations to four-story brick store; cost, $500.

No. 725 Westchester Avenue, by Samuel Douglas, alterations to three-story brick store; cost $700.

Nos. 31 and 33 West Twenty-third Street, by Richard Arpold, alterations to six-story brick office building; cost, $800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Fourth Avenue, four-story brick flat, for eight families, 25 by 65, $8,000; John Beet, owner.

Pineapple Street, south side, 200 feet west of Fulton Street, five-story brick flat, for ten families, 25 by 90.9, $14,500; James Constable, owner.

Sumner Avenue, east side, 52 feet north of Bainbridge Street, two one-story brick stores, 24 by 39.6, $2,000 each; Henry J. Wilmerding, owner.

Bedford Avenue, east side, 147.9 feet north of Park Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 38, $3,000; Charles Hagenbinger, owner.

Van Voorhis Street, north side, 100 feet west of Bushwick Avenue, three-story frame flat, for five families, 25 by 60, $4,000; H. & W. Schnall, owners.

Sixtieth Street, south side, 126 feet west of Thirteenth Avenue, three-story frame store and two family dwellings, 24 by 39.8, $2,000; Emily E. Tuthill, owner.

Sutton Street, 24, east side, 78.9 feet north of Briggs Avenue, three-story frame flat, for six families, 25 by 56, $4,700; O. W. Humphries, owner.

Adams Place, south side, 25 feet west of East Seventh Street, two-story frame store and dwelling for two families, 25 by 45, $1,200; Henry Preha, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday March 4.

BARCLAY ST, 102; Thomas A. Howell to Henry J. S. Hall..... $1

EAST BROADWAY, n s, Lot 941, map of Henry Rutgers, (deceased,) Seventh Ward, and other property; Sarah Levy to Sarah Levy and others..... 1

CHERRY ST, 365; Mary Crowley to Jeremiah J. Crowley..... 1

MADISON ST, 362; Joseph Levin and wife to Chaim Greinberg..... 25,000

RUTGERS SLIP, 61 and 63; Marvin Briggs and wife to Thomas D. Hurst..... 7,000

WATER ST, n s, 48.6 ft e of Roosevelt St, 18.9x66.11x19x67.4; Henry Mr. Whitehead, referee, to Martin Touhey..... 9,000

SOUTH 5TH AV, e s, 65 ft s of Houston St, 15x80; Paul Chichizola to Luigia Chichizola..... 1

AVENUE A, w s, Lot 81, map of estate of Nicholas Stuyvesant; Anna Chadel and husband to Margarethe Geis..... 33,500

5TH AV, 12, Louis Wiel to John Heyzer..... 68,000

6TH ST, 218 East; Bridget Dooley to Jacob Klingenstein..... 18,700

32D ST, 117 West; Robert Redfield, referee to John C. R. Eckerson.... 5,000

30TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 27x98.9; William A. Du Bois and others to Lydia A. Bliss..... 1

SAME property; same and Matthew B. Du Bois, executors of Abram Du Bois, same property..... 68,000

SAME property; Lydia A. Bliss to Frederick T. James..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 56.8x98.9x irregular; Thomas Dooner to Lizzie Goerlitz..... 1

18TH ST, n s, 340 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Joseph Gerardi. 20,000

16TH ST, n s, 216.10 ft e of 5th Av, strip, 0.8x92; Martin Johnson and wife to Jacob Hirsh..... 1

43D ST, 239 to 245 West; Elizabeth W. Aldrich to Rosina Vollhart.... 1

30TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 52d St, 25.5x100; George B. Juckett to George Bliss..... 10

61ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Mathilda Addison to William E. Finn..... 10

61ST ST, n s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 75x102.2; Eugene Hartnett and wife to Marie G. Barth, ex. prop. and... 1

64TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.5; Jacob D. Butler and wife to John S. Roddy and another..... 56,000

79TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 33x102.2; John C. Barth and wife to Eugene Hartnett, ex. prop. and..... 1

10TH AV, w s, 24.2 ft n of 52d St, 25.5x90; George B. Juckett to George B. Morris..... 10

45TH ST, n s, 237.6 ft e of 7th Av, 17.1x100.4; Richard Lathers and wife to Rachel McAuley..... 1

89TH ST, 19 and 21 West; George Edgar and others to Emma S. Beers..... 80,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 83d St, 76.8x100; Manhattan Railway Company to Louis Ungrich and another..... 10

71ST ST, n s, 205.11 ft e of 3d Av, 20.11x102.2; Theresa Abraham to Carrie Bock..... 20,750

82D ST, 172 East; Rachel L. Epstein to Julia Chuck..... 27,500

51ST ST, 434 East, and adjoining property; John Borkel to Anna Borkel..... 1

49TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Emil H. Kosmac and wife to James Donaldson..... 14,250

70TH ST, 229 East; Arthur H. Stillwell and wife to Michael H. Carew and wife..... 30,000

MADISON AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 115th St, 0.1x75; Samuel A. Lewis to William W. Chester..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 136 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Henrietta A. Granberry and another to Edward C. Prescott. 1

109TH ST, 72 East; Edward C. Prescott and wife to Hannah A. Koenig. 1

135TH ST, 24 West; Charles Siedler and wife to Gouverneur Tillotson... 23,000

99TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Charles F. Fontham..... 100

93D ST, 207 West; Lambert S. Quackenbush and wife to Cornelia A. Lamson..... 32,500

128TH ST, n s, 225.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17.6x99.11; Cornelia A. Lamson to Lambert Suydam..... 16,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25.1x100; Joseph Hassell and wife to John Rollman..... 35,000

100TH ST, 157 West; Judson S. Todd to Samuel A. Isaacs..... 1

122D ST, 251 West; John J. Lynch to Thomas Maloney..... 1

CONVENT AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 146th St, 15x50; Mary E. and John M. Cahill to Frank W. Chamberlain..... 1

7TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 129th St, 25x90; Bernhard Manziger and wife to Gustav Kaliski..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11, and other property; Mark Ash and wife to Leopold Kaufmann..... 160,000

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Mark Ash..... 160,000

124TH ST, s s, 174.6 ft e of 8th Av, 50.6x100; Matilda Addison to William E. Finn..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Ellen Martin to Hugh Martin..... 1

TRINITY PLACE, e s, 214.11 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x90; Charles H. Engleman and wife to Bertha Wettstein.. 1

MORTHA AV, w s, 45 ft n of Elmwood Place, 75x100; Elizabeth F. Gallagher to Henry S. Chopper..... 3,750

CLINTON AV, w s, 45 ft n of Elmwood Place, 50x100; William H. Birkmire and wife to same..... 2,500

WAVERLY ST, s s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25x125; Arabella and Frederick R. Fielding to James B. Smith..... 1

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Morris St, 85x137.7x25x137.7; executors of Jacob Brickhout to Louis S. Elckwort..... 1

BROADWAY, No. 1878; Elizabeth H. St, 200x100; Joseph F. Smith and wife to James J. Donovan and others... 5,500

LOT 211, map of Powell farm, 24th Ward; John B. McPherson to Edward J. McGuire..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ORENS, Henry, and another to H. D. Most; 92d St, 65 West, 3 years.. $2,500

BLISS, Lydia H., to William A. Du Bois and another, executors; s s of 30th St, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 50,000

BREMER, Catharine M., to Bowery Savings Bank; 10th Av, n e corner of 54th St, 1 year..... 5,000

BROADBELT, William, and wife to J. D. Butler; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 148th St, 1 year...... 10,800

BIERSACK, Christian, and Conrad Muller; s s of 121st St, 225 ft w of Pleasant Av, 5 years..... 15,000

BURGER, Harriet E., to Sarah A. Williamson; s s of 187th St, 151 ft w of Washington Av, demand..... 200

BRENNACK, William P., and wife to Emma Michaels; n w s of Elizabeth St, 94.10 ft s w of cross Street, 3 years..... 1,000

CAREW, Michael H., and another to A. A. Stilwell; 229 East 70th St, 2 years..... 2,000

DEANE, Annie G., to John B. McCaffrey; 456 West 27th St, 4 years.. 5,000

DOLAN, Elizabeth M., and another to Mount Morris Bank; s s of 113th St, 212.6 ft w of Park Av, notes.... 8,000

EVERHART, Mella D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; old w s Broadway, 44 ft s of 37th St, 2 years..... 4,000

EWER, Sophie M., to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 52d St, 200.4 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

EDSALL, Peter, to the North River Insurance Company; 16 Morton St, 1 year..... 4,400

ECKEL, Philip, and wife to Simon Pretzfeld; s e corner of Cortlandt Av and 160th St, demand..... 11,000

EICKWORT, Louis, and another to James Saxton; w s of Anthony Av, 100 ft n of Popham St, and other property, 2 years..... 12,000

FONTHAM, Charles F., to Morris Steinhardt; s s of 99th St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 19,000

HANLEY, John F., and wife to J. L. Brower and another, executors; s s of 17th St, 263 ft e of Avenue B, demand..... 3,711

HARNETT, Eugene, to M. G. Barth; 179 and 181 West 79th St, two mortgages, 2 years..... 4,000

HURST, Thomas D., to Marvin Briggs; 61 and 63 Rutgers Slip, two mortgages, 1 year..... 9,000

HARRIS, Henriette, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,176 2d Av, 5 years..... 15,000

HUCK, William, and wife to Jeremiah Fitzpatrick; 703 East 164th St, demand..... 1,464

SAME to William H. Payne; same property, 3 years..... 2,800

HAINES, Napoleon J., to W. P. Haines; n w corner of Alexander Av and 132d St, and other property, demand..... 5,000

HURLEY, James W., and wife to Elizabeth Dunsing; e s of Eastburn Av, 100 ft n of Walnut St, 3 years.. 3,000

ISAACS, Samuel A., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 15 West 125th St, 5 years..... 10,000

JOHNSON, Martin, to Jacob Hirsh; n s of 16th St, 216.10 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

JACKETT, George B., to A. C. Bliss; n w corner of 10th Av and 52d St, demand..... 5,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to C. M. Sewell; s s of 125th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 20,000

KALISKE, Gustav, to Bernhard Mainzer; e s of 7th Av, 49.11 ft n of 129th St, 2 years..... 2,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to James L. Vallotton and others, trustees; s s of 125th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, (three mortgages)..... 60,000

KRUG, Emma, to William Stainton; 164 West 85th St, 1 year..... 2,500

LAMSEN, Cornelia, to Lambert Suydam and others; n s of 133d St, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 4 years, (three mortgages)..... 4,750

MEYER, Frederick, and wife to L. Z. Bach; n s of 25th St, 248.4 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 5,000

MAYER, Frances L., to M. T. Odell; 536 East 87th St, 3 years..... 7,500

MILLER, Jacob F., and wife, to C. M. E. Hildebrand and others, executors; 80 West 89th St, 1 year..... 9,000

McAULEY, Rachel, to Isabella Lyal; n s of 45th St, 237.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

MYERS, Juliet M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 253 West 74th St, 3 years..... 7,500

MOLONEY, Julia, to W. B. Ewing; 413 East 117th St, 2 years..... 2,000

ONOFRIO, Rocco, and others to J. D. Heins; 413 East 114th St, 3 years.. 4,000

PHILLIPS, Henry C., and others to Hepfel's Sons; s s of 138th St, 160 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year.. 1,000

PRESCOTT, Edward C., to Henrietta A. Granbery and another; 72 East 109th St, 1 year..... 2,250

RODDY, John S., and another, to J. D. Butler; n s of 64th St, 150 ft w of Central Park West, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 48,500

REILLY, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 139th St, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 500

RUNK, Abby, and another, to Charles W. Bogart; s e s of Webster Av, 100 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, demand..... 1,500

SCHWORER, Louis, and wife, to Church Mission to Deaf Mutes; 204 Avenue A, 3 years..... 10,000

SOLOMON, Morris, and others, to Samuel Kahn and another; 312 3d St, installments..... 3,000

STEGE, Ida C., and another, to Irving Savings Institution; s e corner Amsterdam Av and 61st St, 1 year..... 25,000

SCHOPPER, Henry, to Elizabeth F. Gallagher; w s of Clinton Av, 95 ft n of Elmwood Place, 1 year..... 3,275

SAME to William H. Birkmire; Clinton Av, w s, 45 ft n of Elmwood Place, demand..... 2,250

TOUHEY, Martin, to J. B. Shea; 334 Water St, 1 year..... 1,000

UNGRICH, Louis, and another, to Manhattan Railway Company; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 83d St, 1 year..... 35,000

VOLLHART, Rosina, to E. W. Aldrich; 239 to 245 West 43d St, 1 year. 10,000

WEINSTEIN, Abraham, and wife to Louis Manheim; 30 Monroe St, 2 years..... 2,000

WITTNER, Siegfried, and another to Hannah Stein; s e corner of Orchard St, 178 ft n of Canal St, 2 years..... 2,500

WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J., and another to Thomas T. Reid; n s of 89th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 906

WEBSTER, Eliza, and another to H. C. Raynor; s w corner Audubon Av, 5 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BODINE, Mordaunt, to Carrie Bodine..... $1

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees..... 1

CONKLING, Elias S., to Theodore and Eugene Conkling, as trustees.. 10,000

DORSETT, R. C., to Ella L. Dorsett, (two mortgages)..... 22,117

EDGAR, George, and another to Helen M. Edgar..... 4,000

GALLAGHER, William, to Rainsford Ingalls..... 3,777

KIRCH, Caroline, executrix, to C. A. Lahr..... 1,500

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY to Central Trust Company of New-York..... 1

MANHEIM, Louis, to Leon Tuchmann..... 2,000

ORMISTON, Annie, to R. C. Dorsett 1

ORMISTON, Thomas S., to E. L. Dorsett..... 4,000

ROOSS, Raffaele, to Maria Rossi.... 1

RIGLANDER, Jacob W., to Hortense Friest, (two mortgages)..... 1

SIEMS, John, to John Ochse..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to H. H. Mills, guardian..... 16,000

SAME to Ellenville Savings Bank.... 7,500

VOLKMAR, Ferdinand, to John Siems..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BETTS, George P., to John Vagts, store, &c.; 469 Columbus Av, 3 years..... $1,600

BERNHEIMER, Isaac, to Charles O. Connor; store; 886 11th Av, 5 years. 1,200

BOGARDUS, William, to James J. Richards; 133 Cedar St, 2 years..... 1,000

EUGELBRECHT, Anthony, administrator, &c., to Henry Schnurr; 43 Avenue A, and part of 143 East 3d St, 5 years..... 1,480

FITZPATRICK, Lizzie, to Michael Eberle, store, &c.; 802 Forest Av, 3½ years..... 300

HERTER, F. W., to G. S. O'Dowd, store, &c.; 697 3d Av, 1 year..... 960

KICK, Louise P., to Domenico Volpe; 100 Hester St, 5 years..... 3,300

KEAMS, Bernard T., to Isaac and Jacob Wallach; store; 128 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,050

MITTNACHT, Jacob A., to the Parrett Last Works; 23 Spring St, 5 5-12 years..... 2,500

MUENTHA, John, and Gustav Boehme; 709 7th Av, 5 years..... 1,500

QUINN, Sarah A., to Michael Griess; store, &c.; 227 Willis Av, 2 years. 360

SULZER, Simon, to George Stoll; 183 Mott St; store, 5 years..... 840

STUYVESANT, Robert R., to Thomas K. Foster, executor, &c.; on e corner of 3d Av and 19th St, 28x110, 21 years..... 2,000

SCHMIDT, William C., to Thomas B. Gorsuch, 156 and 158 West St, 3 years..... 3,600

TOWNSEND, Sherman B., to Lazell Dalley & Co.; store; 12 Duane St, 5 years..... 5,500

VAN BUREN, Henry S., and others to Daniel N. Tucker and wife, executors, &c.; s s of 14th St, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3, 21 years... 4,000

WEIS, Jacob, to Louis Haeusler; store, &c.; 309 ft e of 26th St, 5 years..... 1,264

Lis Pendens.

MORNINGSIDE AV and 118th St, s é corner; John F. Adam against Henry E. Stevens, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

COLUMBUS AV, 53; Edward Tracy against Elisa Bigot and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ORCHARD and High Bridge Sts, n e corner; Elizabeth S. Du Flon against Bridget A. Lennon, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

50TH ST, 226 and 228 East; George G. De Witt against Leopold Wise, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

14TH ST, n s, 263.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28.6 ft front; Jefferson M. Levy against James M. Smith, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

50TH ST, n s, 23 ft e of 11th Av, 25.8 ft front; Michael Cain against E. Paladini and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

BOWERY, w s, between Great Jones and Bleecker Sts; William H. Macy, executor, against Hermine Higgins, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

16TH ST, 232 West; Ann Brodie against Thomas Brodie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

118TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 50 ft front; Pasquale Chierl against Sarah J. Seele, owner; George McEntee, contractor..... $408

90TH ST, East, 62 to 66; Burton Gliddon against Frederick H. Hawkins, owner and contractor..... 115

72D ST, n s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25 ft front; Schaeffer & Co. against Lena Straus, owner; J. C. Frenzel & Son, sub-contractors; Sherman Iron Works, contractors.. 125

ESSEX ST, 102; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Abraham I. Levy, owner; Harris Grobert and Max Glassberg, contractors..... 198

9TH AV, n e corner, 28th St, s w corner; Herman Hafers against Henry Harburger, owner and contractor..... 600

121ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 200 ft front; Charles E. Ring against Thomas J. Donlan, owner and contractor..... 164

62D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front; James McLaughlin against Vincenzo Lucchesi, contractor; Mathias M. Smith, owner.. 209

BOWERY and Bleecker St, s w corner; Charles Mensching & Brother against Abraham Ettinger, owner; McCracken & Coffey, contractors.. 60

8TH AV and 119th St, n e corner; Donlon & Miller Manufacturing Company against Richard Hawks, owner; Richard & Quail Hawks, contractors..... 325

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT,
No. 126 East 36th Street.

4-story brownstone house, 16.6x45x butler's-pantry extension.

PERMIT AND PARTICULARS,
GEO. R. READ.
1 MADISON AVE., 9 PINE ST.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A light, handsome Suite of Offices to let in
KEMP BUILDING,
Corner William and Cedar Sts.
Apply to Janitor on premises.

THE WINCHESTER, 1,244 BROADWAY, 31ST St., adjoining Hotel Imperial; apartment seven rooms, second floor, fronting Broadway; suitable for first-class dressmaker or milliner; elevator; easy convenience; also smaller apartment and bath; carpeted.

BROADWAY, (WEST SIDE,) NEAR 27th ST., desirable store and basement to let; $7,000 per year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

568 5th AV., OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOTEL, four-story and basement house to lease for business; $4,500 per year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

TO LET.
Desirable water front on the East River, foot of East 4th St., 94.4x610. Apply to
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
71 and 73 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

CHEAP MONEY
$3,000,000 loan on New-York property at 4 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY 25-FOOT HOUSE for sale on Park Av., near 37th St.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

WELL-BUILT FOUR-STORY HOUSE, WITH dining-room extension, for sale on 70th St., near 5th Av.; $65,000.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

36th ST., NEAR PARK AV., A FOUR-STORY high-stoop house for sale; has extension; $29,000.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FARM OF 64 ACRES; GREAT BARGAIN; CORNER property; 527 feet frontage on the main street; over one mile deep; large two-story house of eight rooms; large barn, immense orchard, elegant bearing fruit trees, four acres strawberries; near school, church, &c.; 10 minutes to depot 1; $3,700, $1,000 cash. J. B. SWEZEY, Patchogue, L. I.

Westchester Property for Sale.

COTTAGES, LARGE AND SMALL, ON THE line of the New-Haven Railroad and the Sound.
W. H. HALSTED, 96 Broadway.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Referees' Notices.

TENTH STREET & AVENUE A.—New-York Supreme Court.—LUCAS TOCH, plaintiff, against ELIAS B. TOCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1895, I, Nathan L. Hahn, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the lands and premises described in the said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

Parcel Number One.—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth (17) Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Tenth (10) Street, distant twenty-four (24) feet, easterly from the northeast corner of Tenth Street and Avenue A; running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A four feet or thereabouts, to the centre of a party wall dividing said lot and building from the lot and building on the west side thereof; thence, running still northerly, through the centre of said party wall, fifty-five (55) feet, six (6) inches, or thereabouts, to the termination of said wall, and thence still northerly, parallel with Avenue A, forty-nine (49) feet, ten (10) inches, or thereabouts; thence running easterly, and parallel with Tenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet, ten (10) inches; thence running southerly, parallel with Avenue A, forty-nine (49) feet, ten (10) inches, or thereabouts, to a point in the centre line in the party wall, dividing said lot and building from the lot and building on the east side thereof; thence again southerly, and parallel with Avenue A, through the centre of said party wall, fifty-five (55) feet, six (6) inches, or thereabouts; thence, still southerly, and parallel with Avenue A, four (4) feet, or thereabouts, to the northerly side of Tenth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of Tenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet, ten (10) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel Number Two.—All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 17th Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the northeast corner of Avenue A and Tenth Street; thence running easterly along the northerly line of Tenth Street twenty-four (24) feet; thence northerly, and parallel to Avenue A, one hundred and nine (109) feet, four inches; thence westwardly, and parallel with Tenth Street, twenty-four (24) feet, to the easterly side of Avenue A, and thence southerly, one hundred and nine (109) feet, four (4) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York City, February 5th, 1895.

NATHAN L. HAHN, Referee.
EDWARD C. STONE, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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FRANKLIN AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK CITY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. MASON, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Frank Yoran, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, being part of subdivision No. 1 (one) of the lot known and distinguished by the number 126 (one hundred and twenty-six) on a map entitled, "Map of the Village of Morrisania, situate one and a half miles from Harlem River, in the Manor of Morrisania, in the Township of West Farms, County of Westchester and State of New-York," made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains, at which premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described as follows: On the northeasterly side by 4 line, drawn partly through a party wall and parallel to the southerly boundary line of subdivision No. 2 of said lot No. 126 and distant southwesterly therefrom, fifty (50) feet eighty-three and six-tenths (83 6-10) feet; on the southeasterly side by Franklin Avenue, seventy and nineteen-one-hundredths (17 19-100) feet; on the southwesterly side by a line drawn partly through a party wall and parallel to the southerly boundary line of subdivision No. 2 of said lot No. 126, eighty (80) feet; on the northwesterly side by a line drawn parallel with Franklin Avenue and one hundred feet easterly therefrom, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, also all that strip of land in front of the premises above described between the old and new lines of Franklin Avenue. Subject only to such rights as the city may have acquired by any acts done to change the line of said street.—Dated New-York, February 13, 1895.

FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Referee.
WILMORE ANWAY,
Att'y. for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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ONE HUNDRED SIXTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRED OF FREDERICK GILLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 25th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part of, in and to the street in front of the above described premises to the centre line thereof.—Dated February 26, 1895.

EDWARD HASSETT, Referee.
ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Broadway, N. Y.
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Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St., New-York City,
SALE BY ORDER OF
FREDERICK and EDWARD STURGES, Executors,
of the Valuable Property
Nos. 125 and 127 Front St.,
ALSO BY ORDER OF
FREDERICK STURGES, EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE, AND
LEWIS V. F. RANDOLPH AND WILLIAM C. OSBORN, TRUSTEES,
of the Valuable Properties
Nos. 65 and 66 South Street.
AND
Nos. 91, 93, 97, and 99 Pine St.,
forming one plot with three fronts.
NOS. 125 AND 127 FRONT ST., 5-story brick building, 47.7x91.9x47.4x95.11.
NOS. 65 AND 66 SOUTH ST., 4-story brownstone front, 47.4x—x48.3x130.6.
NOS. 91 AND 93 PINE ST., 4-story brick building, 42.8x40.7x41.6x38.3.
NO. 97 PINE ST.,

JUST A POLITICAL PLAN

Reason for the Bill to Annex the Oranges to Newark.

GEN. SEWELL'S SCHEME, IT IS SAID

The Oranges Would Have Little Voice in the Matter, as the Bill Will Permit Newark's Vote to Rule.

ORANGE, N. J., March 4.—The question of a consolidation of the Oranges is now the one topic of discussion here, and it was talked about with earnestness to-day by all citizens. Until yesterday it had been referred to only in a more or less desultory manner at various meetings of organizations of a public character.

This sudden intensification of interest in the subject has been brought about by the prominence given the matter by The New-York Times, coupled with the news of the proposed Greater Newark bill.

Jephtha H. Baldwin of West Orange, the leader of the consolidationists, when seen this morning, said:

"The page article in The New-York Times yesterday attracted widespread interest in all the Oranges and was an admirable presentation of the subject. Nearly every one I saw yesterday and this morning had read it with great interest and seemed anxious to talk consolidation. The matter is now a vital one, and will be discussed at every meeting of citizens from now on until settled.

"It is now ridiculous for the opposition to claim that interest in the subject cannot be aroused or maintained. The proposed Greater Newark bill alone makes the matter one of deep concern to Orange people.

"The residents of Orange, I think, will oppose bitterly union with Newark under any circumstances."

There is a great deal of mystery about the Greater Newark bill, which will embrace in its provisions all of Essex County as far as the top of the Orange Mountains. Few seem to know who is behind the bill, but it was learned to-day by The New-York Times's correspondent, from an apparently authoritative source, that it is a purely political scheme to be put through at Trenton by United States Senator-elect William J. Sewell, the Republican boss of New-Jersey, who seems determined to get the upper hand in Essex County politics. He met much opposition in this county. He has a considerable following in Newark, and expects to win there next month in the primaries for the selection of County Committee delegates.

The bill will provide, says ex-City Counsel Joseph Coult of Newark, who is drafting the bill, that the vote of one of the small places against the project will not kill it. He said the bill was to provide for the submission of the question to a vote of the people in each of the localities affected, as a whole, the vote in the aggregate to decide.

The people here will greet the appearance of such a bill at Trenton with the utmost indignation. Its passage would be a foregone conclusion, as Newark contains three-fourths of all the population of the territory concerned in the annexation measure.

The consolidation question will now be debated with vigor on all sides, and with respect to all its phases. A meeting of the consolidationists' organization will be held in the Masonic Building to-morrow evening, to consider a plan of action, and a permanent organizatin will be formed. The Board of Trade will debate the matter at its meeting Wednesday night.

For I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

Against I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

THE TOTAL VOTE WOULD DECIDE IT

Ex-City Counsel Coult Explains the Greater Newark Bill.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—The proposed legislation looking to a greater Newark, and known as "The Greater Newark bill," which, as stated in The New-York Times yesterday, is being drafted by ex-City Counsel Joseph Coult, is gaining widespread attention. Mr. Coult, when seen this morning by a representative of The New-York Times, said he was working on the bill, but that it was of such great importance that he would solicit the counsel and help of others before bringing the matter before the present session at Trenton. Mr. Coult continued:

"I am not responsible for this move, nor am I at all desirous of forcing it. I was requested by a number of prominent men to draw the bill, with the expectation of presenting it to the Legislature this session. It has been suggested that these outlying municipalities are naturally so allied to Newark that their organization under one government has become necessary. The suggestion is that the interests of the whole should be one, and that the water supply and the electric systems should be the same.

"Of course, the plan contemplates the submission of the measure to the voters, and with them shall rest the final decision. The men who offer the suggestion believe that the time for the consolidation has about arrived, and it is with that understanding that they have asked me to prepare the measure."

In answer to the statement in yesterday's Times that inasmuch as Newark has about two-thirds of the voting population of the county the city vote would decide the question in favor of Newark, Mr. Coult said:

"Well, the suggestion is to arrange matters in such a way that the vote against the measure in one of the small places would not kill it. Newark, as a whole, could vote on the matter and the municipalities could do the same. If the voters of Newark, or a majority of them, decided in favor of the organization, then the question would be settled so far as this city is concerned. The same applies to the municipalities. They can vote as a whole, the vote in the aggregate to decide. If the majority of the votes of all these places taken together should be in favor of it, then the matter would be decided.

"In looking over the ground I find that the plan of consolidation is practicable under the general law that affected Trenton."

"Is it probable that the proposed bill will go before the present Legislature?" was asked.

"If there should be no great opposition to the project, I think the bill can be prepared in ample time," answered Mr. Coult. "I do not see why such a measure should not receive favorable consideration and go through without very much opposition."

NO REPORT FROM GRAND JURY

Another Adjournment for the Body Which Has Been Looking Into the Case of Police Corruption.

The Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer, which has been especially engaged in making an investigation into the corruption in the Police Department, did not hold a session yesterday. It will not meet again until next Monday, when it is believed a report will be made to the court in relation to the work of the inquisition and indictments which have been decided upon will be presented.

It was expected that the Grand Jury, which had taken a vacation on Feb. 15 until yesterday, would make a report at noon. Some of the members of the jury began to arrive at the rooms devoted to the private sessions, in the Criminal Courts Building, at 10:30, and Judge Ingraham, who is holding the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was in court, prepared to hear any report that the jurors might make. At 11 o'clock Judge Ingraham announced that the Grand Jury had taken another adjournment and would not meet until next Monday. The Judge left the building and went to the County Court House, where he presided in the Supreme Court, Chambers, in place of Justice Barrett, who was sick.

Two reasons were given yesterday for the unexpected postponement. The official reason, as given out, was that Francis H. Leggett, the foreman, and several of the members of the Grand Jury were sick and unable to be present. It is certain that Foreman Leggett was not at the Grand Jury room at the hour for its assembling. At his place of business it was said that he was out of town.

The unofficial reason for the adjournment was that the jury was not ready to report because there had not been sufficient time since the last adjournment to prepare the indictments which had been ordered. Assistant District Attorney John Lindsay, who had special charge of the Grand Jury work, was not at his office yesterday, and his absence was taken as an indication that he had knowledge that there would not be a session of the jury.

The Grand Jury has been careful in sifting the testimony of the witnesses who appeared before it, as it is not desired to indict any person the evidence against whom is not of such a character as would probably result in a conviction.

MAY BE AN AID TO FIREMEN

Loeb Respirator Tested Before Chief Bonner and Building Engineers.

A practical test was given the Loeb respirator, a novel machine to be used as an auxiliary by fire fighters, yesterday before Chief Bonner of the Fire Department and A. C. Hunt, Superintendent of the fire patrol.

The test was made in a vacant lot at Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway. It was witnessed by a number of citizens and engineers in large factories and breweries where gases are used.

A small wooden house was erected, and in this a fire was started. Sulphur, cayenne pepper, tar, hay, straw, and rags, and other things calculated to make a dense smoke were thrown on the fire, and then, with one of the respirators on his head, Mr. Loeb, the inventor of the appliance, entered the house. He remained inside for half an hour and demonstrated the use of his invention.

The smoke would have overcome a man in less than two minutes without a respirator of some kind. Chief Bonner was non-committal as to the advantages of the appliance. He watched the operation, and said that the respirator certainly had some merit, but he would not say that it would help the firemen in their work.

Peculiar Disease Among Cattle.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 4.—The Dominion Government has received a communication from the Governor of Jamaica stating that a peculiar disease is prevalent among the cattle on that island. Local veterinarians have been unable to diagnose it, and the Dominion is asked for advice. It is expected that Prof. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of Canada, will be requested to look into the matter.

North River Bridge Specifications.

The expert engineer, Theodore Cooper, has completed his work on the general specification for the suspension bridge over the Hudson River, and will deliver it to the Board of Directors at the meting to be held this morning at 11 o'clock at 214 Broadway.

CAMPBELL SAYS GOODBYE

Leave-taking of the ex-Superintendent of the Brooklyn Police.

COMPLIMENTS FROM MR. WELLES

The Commissioner Was Surprised at Receiving the Resignation—An Incident Showing Campbell's Activity.

Ex-Police Superintendent Patrick Campbell was at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, yesterday, and formally bade adieu to the commanding officers of the department.

He seemed to be in the best of humor, and said that he felt a great responsibility had been lifted from him. Even Commissioner Welles was present at the final farewell.

After the ex-Superintendent had thanked his old friends for their kindness in calling upon him, he said:

"You have been as loyal as the sun, and loyal to a man to your Superintendent. I never asked you to perform a task that was not performed to my perfect satisfaction. There is one case of loyalty to which I will refer. It was a test, an extraordinary test, of loyalty from subordinates to a superior. You will all remember it, I am sure. I was looking for the location of a person whom I wanted for murder—a woman.

"I was confident that I had the proper person in custody, but I had no evidence to sustain the case against her. I felt satisfied that she was the person, for, indeed, she confessed to me. She told me all about the murder, and accurately described some of the murdered man's property which she had carried away. After she had made her confession to me she looked at me and said, 'Chief, I'm telling you this story in confidence. If you go on the witness stand and swear that I told you all this, I will go on the witness stand and swear that I never told you. I'll send for a lawyer and consult him before I will do anything or say anything else. If you ever find out where I live, you will discover that I have been telling you the truth, and you will find the property.'

"Now, although I knew that I had the right person in custody, the case was almost hopeless, for I had no proof. The Coroner's inquest was to be held in a few days and I did not know what to do, for I had no evidence to give the jury. In this dilemma I consulted with other police officials. I said to them, "I must find where this woman lives. Tell me how I'll go about it. I want some suggestion.' Nobody had any to offer, and I said, 'Very well, gentlemen, I'll do my best.'

"Fifteen minutes afterward I had made up my mind that the only way to find the woman's residence was to search every house in Brooklyn. It was the only course left, but it was a very serious thing. It meant that we must search between sixty and seventy thousand houses. I told the Commissioners of my intention, and they said I should do just what I deemed best. I sent out word to all the Captains to send for every man on the force, and hold them in reserve, and wait for further orders. Then I sent word that I wanted to see all the Captains, and I told them what I wanted, knowing well what I was doing, and knowing well the responsibilities of my act.

"I told them that I had a lost woman in my charge, that I had her in my keeping for two days, and that I wanted to find out if possible where she lived. 'Go back to your precincts,' I said, 'talk to the men; cut up your precincts into districts as small as possible, and inquire in every house if there has been a woman missing since last Tuesday.' That was on Thursday, you will understand. I told the men that the responsibility rested entirely with me, let it be a failure or a success.

"An order of that kind had never been issued in this country up to that time, and it has not been issued since. Of course, when the Captains went back to the stations and told the men what was wanted, there was some grumbling, maybe, and all had some opinions to express. I never told the Captains whom I was seeking. Three hours or three hours and a half after the order went out three hundred people were reported to me as missing. Every servant who had changed her residence within two days, every wife who had gone to the country, every girl who had been sent out to boarding school, was reported. The people were excited over the order. They wanted to know what it all meant, and some came to me asking questions.

"Three hours and a half passed and along came a Captain. 'Chief,' he said, 'I think I know what you want. You want to locate Kate Stoddard.' I said he was right and asked him what he knew of her. 'Because,' he replied, 'I have found out where she resides. She lives on High Street.' When Kate Stoddard was arrested, her keys were found in her possession and I had been carrying them around in my pocket for two days. I told the Captain that I would go with him to the woman's house, and I walked down there at once. The keys in my pocket fitted every door, and we went in. When I entered her room, I knew at once that she was the woman. There was writing all around, such as 'Kate Stoddard and Charlie Goodrich.' I sent for a locksmith and opened her trunks. There was all the property taken from Mr. Goodrich's house. Every word she had told me was true to the letter.

"There's where the loyalty of the Captains came in. It would have been death to me to have made a failure. The community would have risen up against me for interference with personal rights. I don't think I could have lived in this city if it had been a non-success. This case is an example of your loyalty to me. I have tested your loyalty and I say to you that I'll never forget you as long as I live. I have never found you wanting. Gentlemen, I am delighted to have this opportunity and I am glad that I feel so strong myself as to be able to speak to you. I now bid you, officially, goodbye."

Then Commissioner Welles, who testified before the Legislative investigating committee that Superintendent Campbell was incompetent, said:

"Superintendent, I want to say to you that on Saturday, when you tendered to me your application for retirement, I was astonished. In a private conversation that I had with you I expressed to you my feeling on the subject, but I want to repeat that here. Captains, during the thirteen months of my career as Commissioner, it has been my habit to be daily in conference with Superintendent Campbell, and during that time there has never been a thought or a word between us but of friendship, good will, and good fellowship. Chief, I have for you the best wishes for long life and prosperity. God bless you."

Ex-Superintendent Campbell received a letter from Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, in which he wrote:

"Twenty-three years of service with scarcely a day's cessation implies in and of itself a reason which the most exacting crank in the community should be satisfied with. The presumption is that the people of Brooklyn would not harbor incapacity or unfaithfulness for nearly a quarter of a century in such an office. Therefore, without an iota of affirmative testimony in your favor, you lay down the sceptre of office with an unbroken and unmarred record of useful and faithful service. But when the monuments of your official achiements are presented they show a record which your friends and fellow-citizens should not only feel proud of, but which should furnish a model of integrity and efficiency that may well be followed and imitated by your successor. And those who have known you well and watched your course for over twenty years will not misunderstand the causes which led to your withdrawal from official life. While they recognize the fact that advancing years are shading your brow and slackening your pace a little, yet they know you retain the full power and force of your intellectual faculties which, with twenty-three years' experience behind you, render your services more valuable to-day than ever before."

Gen. Catlin, continuing, said that the chief was forced to relinquish his position at a time, and on the heels of a crisis during which some one had blundered.

ABOUT COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE

PROF. WARE GIVES A LECTURE BEFORE THE COLONIAL DAMES.

He Says the Dome of the New State House in Boston Was Gilded at Prince of Wales's Suggestion.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New-York have arranged for a course of five lectures to be given in the ballroom of the Waldorf on Monday afternoons during Lent.

The first of the lectures of the course was given yesterday afternoon by Prof. Ware of Columbia College. His subject was "Colonial Architecture," and he illustrated it with lantern pictures.

He threw upon the screen illustrations of many of the most ancient houses in the Atlantic coast States from Massachusetts to South Carolina, and explained the architectural beauties of their construction, external and internal. He called attention to the similarity that prevailed in them all, and declared that he was unable to state where the style of the buildings originated, as he had never seen any buildings in the Old World in which the same style predominated.

The same general ideas were carried out in constructing dwellings, churches, and municipal buildings, from Maine to Georgia, he said, until the first quarter of the present century, when the Greek revival in architecture in this country took place.

Prof. Ware called attention to the change from steep to flat roofs, and the passing away of dormer windows and gables. He threw upon the screen pictures of the Hancock house at Lexington, Hawthorne's, Emerson's, and other houses at Concord; the Craddock house at Medford, Warner house at Portsmouth, many Boston houses, and the old churches and public buildings in that city.

The lecturer surprised his hearers by telling them that the dome of the Boston State House was gilded at the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, when, as a young man, he visited this country and was conducted through the building. He said the Prince suggested it to Gov. Banks, and Gov. Banks embodied the idea in a message to the Legislature.

The early buildings in this city, when it was New-Amsterdam, were shown, as were also some structures now standing that are of historical interest.

Manor houses along the Hudson River, between New-York and Albany, were compared with Mount Vernon and buildings in the Southern States and the similarity of their construction was pointed out.

The interiors, with their winding stairways, carved balustrades, and unique and pleasing finish, he said, were largely due to the work of the ship carpenters who were employed. They were the only carvers then in the country who were capable of doing the fine work, the professor declared.

Prof. Ware gave credit to two of his pupils for the pictures he exhibited. He said they had explored the Atlantic seaboard in search of colonial architectural gems. Among those present at the lecture were:

Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Miss Katherine E. Turnbull, Miss Maria D. B. Miller, Miss Katharine R. Wolcott, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. S. E. Johnson Hudson, Mrs. William B. Beekman, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Townsend, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mrs. French Ensor Chadwick, Mrs. Philip L. Livingston, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Kilian Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Miss Susan G. Varnum, Mrs. John Bleecker Miller, Mrs. J. Schuyler Crosby, Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, Mrs. John Taylor Cooper, Miss Clarisse H. Livingston, Mrs. Alfred Pell,

Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mrs. Charles J. Nourse, Jr., Miss Charlotte L. Livingston, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Miss Blandena Dudley Miller, Mrs. James M. Lawton, Miss Helen F. K. Shelton, Miss Edith Langdon Benson, Miss Helen R. Remsen, Mrs. John D. Jones, Mrs. James Hillhouse, Mrs. Henry E. Pellew, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Julian R. Coffin, Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, Mrs. Lansdale Boardman, Mrs. Bayard Clarkson, Miss Emily M. de Peyster, Mrs. Howland Pell, Miss Aletta L. Clarke, Miss Catherine M. Clarke, Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, Mrs. Charles F. Ostrander, Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Miss Louise Watson Clarke, Mrs. James Champney, Miss Laura Jay Edwards, Miss Helen Stuyvesant Dudley, Mrs. Charles Ernest Fellew, Miss Louise E. Jones, Mrs. Horace Clark Duval, Miss Fanny Schuyler, Miss Annie Lawrence Horn, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Miss Hannah N. Lawrence, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. John Romeyn Brodhead, Mrs. George Folger Canfield, Mrs. John Frederick Maynard, Mrs. Henry Cady Sturges, Mrs. Jeremiah Potter Robinson.

Mrs. Charles W. Whipple, Mrs. Willis E. Ford, Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. William H. Watson, Mrs. Charles B. Wheeler, Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Miss Mary B. Seymour Tibbits, Mrs. Theodore Woolsey Scarborough, Mrs. Homer H. Stuart, Miss Anna Potter, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. James M. Rankin, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Miss Elizabeth K. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Edward B. Angell, Miss Cornelia L. Nevins, Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, Mrs. James S. Van Cleef, Mrs. Walter Mott Jones, Miss Julia R. Livingston, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Sarah Delano Swift, Mrs. Henry Earle, Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill, Mrs. Charles Coolidge Haight.

The lecture by Prof. Ware and the pictures he showed were much enjoyed by the audience, which filled the ballroom.

Rejoicing on the Stock Exchange.

Brokers at the Stock Exchange vociferously and at the Produce Exchange wildly indulged in demonstrations yesterday over the adjournment of Congress. When the clock pointed to 12, the hubbub began. Stock brokers had prepared for the occasion, for at a signal, "The Fifty-third Congress is dead," shouted from a strong throat on the floor, several score of whistles of the most piercing quality converted the board room into a cave of noises. Those who had no whistles put their lungs into exercise, shouting like boys let loose for a holiday. Others joined hands and danced, some burst into wild whooping, and pandemonium prevailed. For about five minutes visitors who filled the galleries looked down on the tangle and racket, and seemd to enjoy it. Then regular business was resumed.

Produce brokers indulged in no extraordinary antics, but they shouted loud and long enough to leave no doubt that they felt immensely relieved.

Reports from France Advance Wheat.

There was an advance in wheat yesterday on reports of purchases for French account. Fear of a shortage in the French crop was given as the reason for the activity. Improvement averaged three-quarters of 1 per cent. a bushel for various options. Stocks of wheat-carrying railroads moved upward from 75 cents to $1 a share on the same reports.

Tried to Smuggle Costly Clothing.

F. J. Bradlee of 26 State Street, Boston, brought from Europe with him on the Aurania, which arrived Sunday, three trunks, the contents of which he failed to declare when the customs officers visited the ship down the bay.

The examiners at the pier found them packed with infants' garments of fine quality, an assortment of fashionably-cut light overcoats, several rolls of heavy velvet, a collection of china tea sets, ladies' underwear, skirts, and waists. The goods will be added to the seizure room stock at the Barge Office.

Readers of The Times who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold will

Confer a Favor

by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour . . . .

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizeba, via Havana; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Schleswig; at 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Gulf of Taranto.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries,, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Salerno.")

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Pekin, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, (except those for Cienfuegos,) at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GOING ABROAD? NINE PARTIES TO EUROPE All Traveling Expenses Included. Will leave New-York during the season by leading Steamship Lines. First departure April 24 by S. S. "Majestic" for tour of 100 days. Illustrated Programmes Free. Independent tickets everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON.
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, March 9.
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, March 16. WARRIMOO, April 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rate apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 60 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest,
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, March 5
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, March 8
SEMINOLE.....Monday, March 11
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and F. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. P. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
SEMINOLE, G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.
Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Saale, Sat., July 6
Havel, Tues., June 4 | Spree, Tues., July 9
NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 AM | Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM
Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-screw Mail S. S. from N. Y. Saturdays. 1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
New-York..Mar. 6, 11 AM | New-York..Ap. 10, 11 AM
Berlin....Mar. 13, 11 AM | Paris....April 17, 11 AM
Paris....Mar. 27, 11 AM | Berlin...April 24, 11 AM
Berlin....April 3, 11 AM | New-York..My. 1, 11 AM.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Waesland..March 6, 2 M. | Noordland...Ap. 3, 11 AM
Belgenland..Mar. 13, 7 AM | Waesland....Ap. 10, 5 PM
Rhynland..Mar. 20, 1 PM | Friesland....Ap. 17, M.
West'land..Mar. 27, 4 PM | Rhynland..Apr. 24, 4 PM.
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M. | *Adriatic, April 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 AM. | *Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM
Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 PM. | Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.
*Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 AM | *Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P.M. | Lucania, Mch. 23, 3 P.M.
Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M. | Etruria, Mch. 30, 8 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green, New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Veendam, Saturday, March 9, 1:00 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, March 16, 1:00 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago, 9:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all